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WE received this week a letter which has been soaking in the waters of the Atlantic ever since the loss of the Cunard steamer *Oregon* in March last. It contained a check, and both letter and check were in a perfect state of preservation. This is, perhaps, to be ascribed to the fact that they came from a naval officer.

THE one hundredth and tenth anniversary of the independence of the United States was duly and appropriately celebrated on Monday, July 5, the 4th this year falling on a Sunday. The Services lent efficient aid, wherever stationed, to stimulate patriotism, and we infer from personal observation in New York city and vicinity that there never has been a more general or enthusiastic observance of the day in any previous year.

It is evident from letters we have received that our blue jackets do not all of them understand what pensions they are allowed after twenty years' service under section 4756, Rev. Stat. For their benefit we publish elsewhere a tabular statement of the pensions available for each rating. This shows that the combatant class of petty officers do not receive their fair allowance, and as to this we may have something to say at another time.

A NUMBER of the British new pattern rifles have been sent to Aldershot on trial, but so far they meet with little approval. With the new sword-bayonet, they are 1½ lb. heavier than those now in use, and 1 inch shorter than with the bayonet. The present self-supplying apparatus, when attached to the rifle, makes it very cumbersome and awkward to handle. The new rifles are sighted up to 2,000 yards, and one real improvement is, that there is attached to the back sight a moveable wind gauge.

THE Society of the Army of the Potomac is making energetic arrangements for its reunion in San Francisco next month. On August 2, besides meetings, a reception by the mayor will take place, and on August 4, at 7.30 P. M., the banquet will be held at the New Pioneer Building, 6th and Market Sts. The festivities in and about San Francisco will include parades, receptions, balls, banquets, excursion to Santa Cruz, Cal., and reception, excursion to Monterey, Cal., and picnic excursion over the North Pacific Coast Railway, and excursions around the Bay of San Francisco, to Oakland, San Jose and Sacramento.

THE President, acting upon the advice of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, has finally straightened out the promotions in the 3d Cavalry by withdrawing the nomination of 1st Lieutenant STEEVER, and renominating Lieutenant SIMPSON to the vacancy, vice MONAHAN, retired, to which he was once nominated and rejected by the Senate. Under this arrangement SIMPSON gets his promotion from Nov. 26, 1884, the same as if no protest had ever been made against him, and he had been confirmed when originally nominated. MORGAN receives his 1st lieutenantancy to take effect on the same date, STEEVER is advanced to his captaincy, dating from January 18, 1886, the date of Captain CRAWFORD's death, and 2d Lieutenant DICKMAN goes up to 1st lieutenant, vice STEEVER.

THE bills which have recently been reported with favorable recommendations from the Military Committees of the two Houses, regulating promotions in the Medical Department of the Army, are intended to settle the long standing controversy in regard to the rank and promotion of assistant surgeons appointed under the act of July 28, 1866. In addition to the four assistant surgeons recently nominated there are 21 assistant surgeons who will be affected should either one of the bills become a law. These officers entered the Medical Department with the rank of 1st lieutenants, and under the law were promoted to the rank of captain after three years' service (volunteer and regular). The proposed legislation will promote these officers to the rank of major after 17 years of additional service, if upon examination they are found qualified for promotion.

THE President has vetoed the bill to allow MARTIN L. BUNDY, late paymaster in the U. S. Army, the sum of \$719.47 as forage for two horses, giving as his reasons that the claim is one intended to offset a deficiency of \$528.73, resulting from the discovery of a duplicate credit allowed him by mistake. His claim is for forage and the President says:

There is no suggestion that the claimant named in this bill had or used any horses while in the Service. If he did and paid for their maintenance and at the time of the settlement of his accounts made no claim for reimbursement, he presents a case of incredible ignorance of his rights or a wonderful lack of that disposition to gain every possible advantage which is usually found among those who deal with the Government. It is quite apparent that the claim is not valid, and the fact that it is made long after the discovery of his deficit leads to the suspicion that it is insisted on merely for the purpose of paying his debt. Though in this particular case it would do but little more than to extinguish an indebtedness to the Government, the allowance of this claim would set a precedent which could hardly be ignored, and which, if followed, would furnish another means of attack upon the public Treasury quite as effective as many which are now in active operation.

THE Medical Department of the Navy is having some difficulty in securing efficient young men to fill vacancies in the grade of Assistant Surgeon. There are now ten vacancies, and not a single applicant. There are some requests, however, for the new "information circular" issued by the Medical Department, and the presumption is that there will be applicants by September next, when a board will be convened for the examination of candidates. But in view of recent experiences, the Department is not very hopeful of there being successful candidates sufficient to fill all the vacancies. This is due principally to the low rate of pay attached to the office and the status of medical officers on board ship during the time they serve as assistants. The prospect for promotion is good enough, but very few young men of ability are willing to suffer the humility of taking steerage quarters on ship for three years for the sake of future prospects.

THE subalterns of the 11th U. S. Infantry have suspended for the moment the singing of the verse of "Benny Havens," which refers to the slowness of promotion. For the fourth time in the last three months the one of them heading the procession has been called upon to go up higher, and the joy illuminating his countenance has cast a reflected ray of hope upon that of those following close behind him and joining in the chorus, "Lives of great men all remind us," etc. Lieutenant DAVID B. TAYLOR, who is next in order after the vacancy occasioned by the appointment of Captain SCHWAN to the Adjutant-General's Department is filled, has been thirteen years a first lieutenant, which he will, doubtless, agree with us in thinking is quite long enough, especially as his record of service extends

over more than a quarter of a century. It is not impossible under recent rulings that he may be appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by Captain SCHWAN's transfer to the Adjutant-General's Department.

THE two largest cannon in the French Service have been completed, and, after satisfactory trial, were, about June 10, delivered at the Government arsenal of Brest. They are designed for the coast-guard ironclad *Terrible*, now afloat and in course of completion at that port. The two guns are of steel, and of the model of 1875. They are of 15.5 inch calibre and weigh each 76 tons; the estimated total, with trunnion fitted and the hydraulic carriage, somewhat exceeding 100 tons. The original length of the guns was 33 feet 4½ inches, but 3.11 inches were cut away at the muzzle of the inner tubes, which had cracked during the proof trials, so that they now measure but 29 feet 5 inches. The projectile weighs 1,716 lbs., and the breech screw 2,640 lbs. Besides the *Terrible* three other vessels of the same type, the *Requin*, constructed at Bordeaux; the *Indomptable*, at Lorient, and the *Catman*, in course of completion at Toulon, are to have this heavy armament. The armored cruisers, the *Marceau*, building at La Seyne, and the *Ambra*, nearly ready for commission at Brest, will have 13.9 inch guns of the 1881 model, while the armament of the *Devastation* and the *Courbet* is to be of 13.3 calibre. All of these guns have been constructed at the Government naval works at Ruelle.

EVEN those whose hopes are disappointed by the selection of Captain THEODORE SCHWAN for the position of Asst. Adjutant-General must agree with the rest of the Army in thinking that President CLEVELAND has made an excellent choice, though each one of the aspirants may be left to cherish the opinion that he could have instructed the President how to do even better. Captain SCHWAN has certainly earned whatever reward faithful and intelligent service in the line of the Army should entitle him to. He is a fine soldier, a refined, honorable gentleman, and a man of most excellent sense. Born in Germany, where he received an excellent education, he enlisted in the Regular Army as a private soon after his immigration to this country in 1857. He served through the war, first as a private, then as corporal, sergeant, and finally 2d lieutenant, receiving a captain's commission and a major's brevet in the reorganization of the Army in 1867. He has thus been in the Regular Service for nearly 30 years, and has an excellent record. He stands No. 31 in the list of 250 captains of infantry. His appointment was based on the recommendation of his superior officers only, and was intended to be a recognition of the services of a gallant soldier, who has risen from the ranks by his merits, has served faithfully with his regiment, and has never had a detail outside of his regular line of duty. Captain SCHWAN is one of the five officers recommended by Adjutant General DRUM as candidates for the place. The records of each of them, the President is understood to have examined personally, finally selecting Captain SCHWAN as the officer best entitled to the appointment. There is also a suspicion that the selection was made with a view of getting the services of some one especially well qualified to manage the new Intelligence Bureau, which, it is proposed, shall become one of the most important branches of the Adj.-Gen.'s Department.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL W. H. JORDAN, 19th Infantry, is visiting relatives at Astoria, Ogn.

PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR of Wales has completed his first year of service in the British Army.

LIEUTENANT E. R. GILMAN, 5th Infantry, left Fort Keogh, M. T., early in the week for the East.

MAJOR J. B. BURBANK, U. S. A., returned to Washington Barracks July 6 from a short leave.

GENERAL C. C. AUGUR, U. S. A., will celebrate his sixty-fifth birthday on Saturday of this week, July 10.

CAPTAIN FEE DE ST. MAUR, military attaché with the French Legation at Washington, has sailed for France.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SHERIDAN returned to Washington early in the week from his visit to Chicago.

MRS. SATORIS, daughter of the late Gen. Grant, will visit her mother at Long Branch before the summer ends.

GENERAL CROOK has at length selected one aide-de-camp, in the person of Lieut. L. W. V. Kennon, 4th Infantry.

GENERAL W. S. HARNEY, U. S. A., was made a member of the G. A. R. at St. Louis last week. Better late than never.

MAJOR JOHN M. BACON, 7th Cavalry, was at White Bear Lake, Minn., this week to inspect the Minnesota troops there in camp.

ADJUTANT F. R. HILLS, 5th U. S. Artillery, left Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., early in the week on a short leave of absence.

MAJOR MERRITT BARBER, Asst. Adj. Gen., was recently at Albuquerque, N. M., called thither by Gen. Miles on public business.

CAPTAIN C. F. ROE, 11th Infantry, who has come East from Fort A. Lincoln on a month's leave, made a visit to New York this week.

MAJOR A. S. BURT, 8th Infantry, who was originally to go to Fort Huachuca for new station has taken post at Fort McDowell, Ariz.

COLONEL JOHN HAMILTON, 5th U. S. Artillery, was an honored guest early in the week at the camp of the 23d New York at Newport, R. I.

SURGEON R. S. VICKERY, U. S. A., has entered upon duty as surgeon in charge of the Army and Navy General Hospital at Hot Springs, Ark.

CAPTAIN EDWARD FIELD, 4th U. S. Artillery, returned to Princeton, N. J., this week from his visit to the militia encampment at Bangor, Me.

LIEUTENANT M. M. MACOMB, 4th U. S. Artillery, rejoined at Fort Monroe, Va., on Wednesday from a short leave, to spend the Fourth with friends.

COLONEL J. W. FORBETH, 7th Cavalry, lately visiting at Chicago, will prolong his leave a few weeks longer and then join his new regiment at Fort Meade.

CAPTAIN J. B. CAMPBELL, 4th U. S. Artillery, of Fort Monroe, Va., paid a brief visit to New York early this week on business connected with the Artillery School.

1ST LIEUTENANT HENRY JOHNSON, Jr., 8th U. S. Infantry, left the Service by resignation July 2, thereby promoting 2d Lieut. Colville P. Terrett to a first lieutenancy.

CAPTAIN THEO. SCHWAN, 11th Infantry, left Fort Leavenworth this week for Sweet Springs, Mo., to inspect the Missouri militia to be encamped there from July 12 to July 17.

GENERAL JOHN NEWTON, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., registered at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, early in the week, and Capt. Edward Maguire, of the Corps, at the Grand.

COLONEL A. C. M. PENNINGTON, U. S. A., will leave Fort Monroe, Va., early next week for Brighton, Mich., to inspect Michigan troops to be encamped at Island Lake for five days from July 15.

LIEUTENANTS C. H. COCHRAN, 7th Infantry, and H. D. STYER, 21st Infantry, have arrived in Omaha for temporary duty at Gen. Crook's headquarters in the office of Col. Henry, Inspector of Rifle Practice.

CHAPLAIN G. G. MULLINS, U. S. A., was expected at Fort Snelling, this week, to be examined by the Retiring Board, presided over by General Ruger. The reverend gentleman has been on sick leave for some time past.

MRS. THOMPSON, wife of Lieutenant J. T. Thompson, 2d U. S. Artillery, of Little Rock Barracks, has gone to spend the summer with her parents, at their country place, Brownwood Lodge, Elmhurst, near Chicago.

LIEUTENANT C. R. EDWARDS, 23d U. S. Infantry, is still at Cleveland, closing up his business in connection with the late guard over President Garfield's tomb, but will join at Fort Porter, Buffalo, towards the end of July.

CAPTAIN A. W. GREELY, U. S. A., was present at the 4th of July celebration at Woodstock, Conn., and delivered, to quote a despatch, "one of the most impressive and effective addresses of the day." Mrs. Greely is at Old Point Comfort, Va.

GENERAL W. H. PENROSE and Captain H. G. Brown, 12th Infantry, are energetically engaged in getting the new rifle range at Fort Niagara into order, and hope to have it all ready for the Division of the Atlantic rifle competitions next month.

A LETTER lately received from the youngest sister of the late Major Gen. George H. Thomas, by her cousin, Miss Mattie Tyler, the granddaughter of President Tyler, conveys the sad intelligence that the General's oldest sister, Judith, who partly reared him after their mother's death, and impressed upon him to no slight extent his great qualities of head and heart, is lying at the old homestead in Virginia at the point of death.

LIEUTENANT A. P. BUFFINGTON, 7th Inf., is visiting at Derby, Iowa.

LIEUTENANT W. M. DICKINSON, 4th Cav., and Mrs. Dickinson are visiting in St. Paul.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL J. S. POLAND and Mrs. Poland are at Narragansett Pier, R. I.

LIEUTENANT J. Y. F. BLAKE, 6th Cav., and Mrs. Blake have gone to Grand Rapids, Mich., on a visit.

GENERAL C. C. GILBERT, U. S. A., Mrs. Gilbert, and family are spending the summer at Wytheville, Va.

CAPTAIN W. C. BEACH and Mrs. Beach left New York this week for Colorado, to spend the month of July.

PROFESSOR G. L. ANDREWS, U. S. A., of West Point, was a guest at the Grand Hotel, New York, on Tuesday.

GENERAL S. W. CRAWFORD's book, "The Fall of Sumter, a Genesis of the Civil War," will be issued in the autumn.

LIEUTENANT S. D. STURGIS, 1st Artillery, was expected to return to San Francisco this week from his recent visit East.

LIEUTENANT B. W. ATKINSON, 6th Infantry, on leave from Fort Leavenworth, is visiting relatives at Washington Barracks, D. C.

LIEUTENANT F. O. FERRIS, 1st Infantry, will spend a portion of his month's leave from Fort Leavenworth, at Randall Road, Niagara County, N. Y.

LIEUTENANT J. R. WILLIAMS, 3d U. S. Artillery, of Fort Monroe, Va., is spending a short leave in New York City, his headquarters being at the University Club.

CAPTAIN EVAN MILES, 21st U. S. Inf., is spending a few weeks with his family at Manitoba Springs, Col., and will come East in September on recruiting service.

THE death of Major T. B. Dewees, 9th Cav., promoted Captain J. F. Randlett, 8th, to be Major 9th Cavalry, and 1st Lieut. E. A. Godwin, 8th Cav., to be Captain.

MAJOR A. E. BATES, Paymaster, returned to Washington early in the week from a trip to Gettysburg to pay Light Battery C, 3d U. S. Artillery, on muster of June 30.

CAPTAIN G. F. BARSTOW, 3d U. S. Artillery, left Fort McHenry, Md., this week, to be absent until September next and will visit friends at Newport and Boston.

GENERAL N. A. MILES, U. S. A., and staff, paid a hasty visit to Fort Selden, N. M., recently, and will utilize the troops from that post for service in the field if necessary.

COLONEL RODNEY SMITH, of the Pay Department, U. S. A., will arrive in San Francisco in a few days to enter upon duty as Chief Paymaster of the Division of the Pacific.

CAPTAIN F. G. SMITH, 4th Artillery, was highly complimented on the splendid appearance and discipline of his light battery while recently in camp at New Ulm, Minn.

MAJOR RICHARD LODGE, 3d Artillery, joined at Fort McHenry, Md., this week, and took command, relieving Major E. Bainbridge, same regiment, who goes to Washington Barracks, for duty with General Gibson.

CAPTAIN D. A. LYLE, Ordnance Corps, U. S. A., has recently returned from Europe, whither he was sent to examine the process of manufacturing big guns and armor plate, and complains of very discourteous treatment, especially in England.—*Washington Critic*.

GENERAL O. B. WILCOX, U. S. A., participated in the ceremonies, July 5, at the historic battlefield of 1812, at Sackett's Harbor, and delivered an address. The day was made the time for the presentation of the site of old Fort Tompkins and the place where the battle was fought to the village of Sackett's Harbor and the Historical Society of Jefferson County jointly. The old battle ground will be called Fort Tompkins Park, and efforts will be made to secure the erection of a suitable monument to the several noted military men buried in this place.

ST. LOUIS, says the *Democrat*, loses its most conspicuous landmark by the departure of Gen. Sherman, and the Grand Army post there gave him a big dinner the other night. The General said that when he went to St. Louis he hoped to live in it, die in it, and be buried from it, but man proposes and God disposes; he was going away in the interests of his children. He was going to California, Oregon, Washington Territory, and Winnipeg, and then would come back to St. Louis and say: "Now let-test thou thy servant depart in peace, for mine eyes have seen this continent of America from shore to shore." Those who love their country and stand by its flag should see their own country before wasting their substance abroad." A feature of the occasion was the presence of Gen. Harney, U. S. A., whom Gen. Sherman alluded to as a commissioned officer in the U. S. Army before Sherman was born, and who was mustered into the Grand Army at this meeting.

THE Omaha Excelsior of July 3 says:

Col. Burnham offers two residences in Omaha for sale prior to change of station. The 4th Infantry left yesterday for Fort Spokane, Coeur d'Alene and Boise Barracks. Mrs. Lewis, wife of Chaplain Lewis, of Fort Niobrara, is spending the summer in Philadelphia, and the chaplain is keeping bachelor's hall. Lieut. Kennon, 18th Infantry, aide-de-camp to Gen. Crook, will be an addition to Omaha society. Gen. Brislin took some relatives visiting him at Fort Niobrara over to the Rosebud agency on the great Sioux reservation last week and showed them the sights there. The town long known as "Scoop," two miles from Fort Meade, is now known as Sturgis, having been named after the lately retired colonel of the 7th Cavalry. The departure of Gen. Sturgis from Meade was a great event. There was a large turnout of citizens and others, all of whom witnessed the ceremonies with profound regret. The *Chicago Times* says, handsomely: "The Army has lost one of the most gallant of the soldiers who ever drew a sword in its service. That Gen. Sturgis has not been promoted to one of the vacant brigadier generalships is a scandalous reflection on the intelligence and gratitude of the country."

LIEUTENANT COLONEL JOS. STEWART, U. S. A., retired, is residing at Berkeley, Cal.

GENERAL S. VAN VLIET, U. S. A., retired, has left Washington, D. C., for Shrewsbury, N. J., where he will reside till October next.

LIEUTENANT J. J. WEINBERG, 13th Infantry, on leave from Fort Leavenworth, registered this week at the Southern Hotel, St. Louis.

SURGEON J. S. BILLINGS, U. S. A., sailed on Thursday for England, having been invited to deliver the annual address at the meeting of the British Medical Association.

CAPTAIN J. M. INGALLS, 1st U. S. Artillery, on leave from Fort Monroe, Va., visited friends in New York and at Governor's Island this week, and then went on to New London.

A PARIS despatch says: "General Boulanger, French Minister of War, inaugurated to-night the new club for the officers of the army and navy. Over 8,000 officers were present."

LIEUTENANT W. R. HARMON, 10th Cavalry, on sick leave, and lately at Lebanon, O., is reported as very sick at Cincinnati. The officers at Newport Barracks have been very kindly in their attentions to him.

POST CHAPLAIN W. H. PEARSON, U. S. A., was to leave Cleveland, O., with his family this week for Arizona, having been assigned by Gen. Miles to duty at Whipple Barracks. He has been visiting friends in southern Ohio.

GENERAL C. C. AUGUR, U. S. A., says the *Critic*, is rejoicing over a new granddaughter born last week at Fort David A. Russell, Wyo., to Colonel and Mrs. Geo. B. Russell, and which has been christened Annis Augur Russell.

In responding to the toast "To the Army and Navy," at the Fourth of July luncheon of the Society of the Cincinnati, Admiral Nicholson said that in all his experience the most gentle, courteous, genial gentleman he had ever met was Major-General Hancock.

LIEUTENANT J. B. GOE, 13th U. S. Infantry, who has just finished a three years' tour of duty at De Pauw University, at Greencastle, Ind., was in New York this week. His leave expires July 15, when he will join his company, now in the field at Camp on Gila River, N. M.

AMONG the pension bills favorably reported to the House is one giving a pension to the widow of the late Dr. Octave Pavy. The Commissioner of Pensions rejected the claim on the ground that Dr. Pavy was not a contract surgeon of the Government at the time he starved to death with Lieut. Greely's party at Cape Sabine.

SARAH ZIMMERMAN was arrested recently in Washington on a search warrant sworn out by Adolph A. Luettwitz, a retired Army officer. He stated that he boarded at her house, 235 Pennsylvania Avenue, and the accused took his effects. The premises were searched, and his property, about a cart load, including his cork-leg, were recovered. The property is valued at \$340.

GENERAL HAZEN had an amendment added to the Sundry Civil Bill, in behalf of the Signal Corps, which was held to be contrary to the rules, being in the nature of new legislation. General Hazen wrote a letter to a member suggesting a plan by which it could be passed. The member read the letter to the House, and Randall opened on General Hazen, denouncing him in unmeasured terms, and expressing the opinion in conclusion that it was more becoming in the Chief of the Signal Service to be attending to his own business than in trying to instruct members of Congress how to violate the rules.

THE Italian Generals who lately fought a duel on matters connected with military duty have found a would-be imitator in the French General de Courcy, who was greatly offended with the Government for having approved the proposals of General Warnet with reference to Tonkin in preference to his own. His indignation took the form of sending two seconds to General Warnet; they, however, first referred the matter to the War Minister, General Boulanger. General de Courcy was sent for and informed that he was the proper person to challenge under the circumstances. Good fellowship at once prevailed.

LIEUTENANT BENJAMIN ALVORD, 20th U. S. Inf., was married, June 30, in the post chapel, Fort Leavenworth, to Miss M. McCleery, daughter of Chaplain J. B. McCleery, U. S. A. The *Kansas Times*, referring to the ceremony, says: "All the officers about headquarters, garrison and military prison with their families and a host of the elite from the city filled the chapel and adjoining grounds. This being the first formal wedding ever performed in the post chapel it was happily christened. Promptly at 4 p. m. Prof. Hoffman began the introduction to 'Lo-hengrin,' and as the beautiful strains filled the air the ushers in full uniform, Lieuts. Boughton, 3d Cavalry; Johnson, 16th Infantry; McCarthy, 12th Infantry; and Cooke, 15th Infantry, two and two, marched slowly up the north aisle; following them came the bride, leaning upon the arm of her brother Paul, who, reaching the altar steps, were met by the groom and best man, Lieut. Atkinson, and escorted to the chancel, where Chaplain McCleery, the father of the bride, with Chaplain Barry of the post, stood ready to perform the ceremony. Chaplain McCleery took the initiative and made them husband and wife. Chaplain Barry offered prayer and pronounced the benediction. The groom was in full military uniform, and the bride was attired in a cream white silk full train, brocaded front, with a white veil looped in front and flowing down and back over her entire person. She wore no ornaments, but at her throat was a bunch of marguerites. There was no reception, but the ushers and two or three particular friends escorted them to the chaplain's quarters and thence to the train. They go to spend two months at Vineyard Haven, via Washington and Baltimore. Such an array of presents, so choice and valuable, it was marvellous to behold. They begin married life under golden auspices. He, the son of the late Paymaster General of the Army, Gen. Alvord, and she from parentage no less honored and respected."

LIEUTENANT OMAR BUNDY, 3d U. S. Inf., is visiting at New Castle, Ind.

LIEUTENANT W. J. PARDEE, 18th Inf., is visiting relatives at Oswego, N. Y.

LIEUTENANT C. B. VOGDES, 1st Inf., and bride, are visiting relatives in Brooklyn.

MAJOR-GENERAL O. O. HOWARD, U. S. A., visited old friends in Omaha a few days ago.

CAPTAIN RICHARDS BARNETT, Medical Department, U. S. A., is spending his leave at Charlottesville, Va.

LIEUTENANT F. G. IRWIN, 2d Cav., is spending his month's leave from Fort Leavenworth at Clarksville, Tenn.

COLONEL A. TRACY, U. S. A., retired, is at present staying at Castine, Me., where he expects to spend a portion of the summer.

LIEUTENANT J. A. JOHNSTON, 8th Cavalry, of Fort Ringgold, Tex., is coming North for a few weeks for the benefit of his health.

MAJOR H. S. HAWKINS, 10th Infantry, has arrived at Fort Leavenworth for duty, and is the guest of Gen. McCook until his quarters are ready.

LIEUTENANTS EDWARD LYNCH, 8th Infantry, and John F. Morrison, 20th Infantry, have been admitted to membership in the Army Mutual Aid Association.

MRS. ERA ANDERSON, daughter of the late Gen. Robert Anderson, U. S. A., was married, July 3, at Grace Church, New York, to Mr. James M. Lawton, of that city.

The degree of Doctor of Laws has been conferred on Captain Valentine McNally, Ordnance Department, U. S. A., by the College of St. Francis Xavier of New York.

LIEUTENANT PATTEN, 21st Infantry, has invented a new self-registering target, which records the shots made, with their values and respective distances from the bulls-eye.

1st LIEUTENANT JAMES ALLEN will become adjutant of the 3d Cavalry on Aug. 25, when Lieut. Geo. K. Hunter will relinquish his staff appointment to accept the detail as recruiting officer.

JUDGE ADVOCATE ASA BIRD GARDINER, U. S. A., at the annual meeting at Newport on Monday of the Rhode Island State Society of the Cincinnati was elected Assistant Secretary and a member of the Committee on Rules and Ordinances.

The appointment of Capt. T. Schwan, 11th Inf., to the Adjutant General's Department, in the natural order promotes Lieut. A. M. Raphael to captain and 2d Lieut. R. J. C. Irvine to 1st lieutenant. Lieut. Raphael has been on sick leave until further orders since August, 1884.

The album to be presented to Mrs. Hancock as a memorial of Gen. Hancock from the city of New York was delivered to the Board of Aldermen this week. It contains the Mayor's message and the resolutions of the Common Council. There are 27 leaves. One page bears the inscription, "Fama Semper Vivat," and another the words "Semper Fidelis." The album is five inches thick, and is bound in sealskin leather, with silver mountings.

The following named officers registered at the office of the Adjutant General this week: 1st Lieut. Thos. M. DeFreese, 5th Inf.; Lieut.-Col. W. P. Craig-hill, Eng.; Major G. L. Gillespie, Eng.; Capt. George Mitchell, 2d Art.; Col. T. A. McParlin, surgeon; Capt. W. R. Steinmetz, asst. surgeon; 1st Lieut. T. W. Lord, 20th Inf.; Capt. M. J. Grealish, O. S. K.; 2d Lieut. Benj. W. Atkinson, 6th Inf.; 2d Lieut. H. G. Trout, 9th Cav.; Addl. 2d Lieut. Chas. S. Riche, Eng.

The Vancouver Independent, of July 1, says: General Howard departed for Chicago June 26. Lieut. Uriel Schroe, U. S. Light-house Service, arrived at his station on the Pacific with his bride June 29. Lieutenant C. A. Johnson, 14th Inf., and wife, arrived from the East June 28. His health was improved by the trip. Lieut. H. T. Allen, 2d Cav., has completed his work at Washington on his Alaska notes, and is en route to rejoin at Fort Walla Walla. Major Theo. J. Eckerson, U. S. A., retired, will probably make Portland his home, arriving this fall. The Major has a host of friends on the Columbia who will give him a warm welcome. On the evening of June 28, Captain and Mrs. James T. Gray gave a reception on board the steamer *Lurline*, in honor of Major-General O. O. Howard, Mrs. Gray's father, which was attended by the officers and ladies of Vancouver Barracks and many citizens. General Howard was given an additional reception at the Y. M. C. A. rooms in Portland, largely attended.

LIEUTENANT F. M. BOSTWICK, U. S. N., sailed from San Francisco for China, July 1.

SURGEON W. K. VAN RYEN, U. S. N., and family are on a short visit to Brooklyn, N. Y.

ASSISTANT ENGINEER J. H. BAKER, U. S. N., and bride are visiting in the White Mountains.

COMMODORE J. A. GREER, U. S. N., and a portion of his family are at Old Point Comfort, Va.

MRS. SNYDER, wife of Chief Engr. H. L. Snyder, U. S. N., has gone to Pottsville, Pa., for the summer.

LIEUTENANT E. B. BARRY, U. S. N., arrived at Norfolk, Va., early in the week for duty on the *Alliance*.

MEDICAL INSPECTOR G. S. BEARDSLEY, U. S. N., arrived in New York early in the week from Norfolk, Va.

REAR ADMIRAL R. W. SHUFFELDT, U. S. N., arrived in San Francisco, June 28, and after a short stay goes to China.

LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER JOSEPH MARTRON, U. S. Navy, returned to Norfolk, Va., this week from a short leave.

COMMANDER ALVIER, of the French Navy, and Mrs. Alvier arrived in New York from Havre early in the week.

PAYMASTER JOHN R. CARMODY, U. S. N., of the *Vandalia*, well known in Philadelphia and Camden society, says a Philadelphia paper, is about to resign to enter the ministry.

PAYMASTER H. C. MACHETTE, Ensign G. F. Ormsby, and Capt. Geo. Brown registered at the Navy Department during the week.

ENSTON J. J. BLANDIN, U. S. N., lately on duty at the Hopkins University at Baltimore, Md., arrived in New York early in the week to join the *Essex*.

AN Army officer referring to the death of Lieut. H. J. Hunt, U. S. N., writes us: "He was certainly one of the bravest and most modest officers the Service ever had, a fit companion to our own lamented Captain Crawford."

REAR ADMIRAL JOHN H. RUSSELL sailed, July 3, from Newport News for Rio de Janeiro, to assume command of the South Atlantic squadron, and was accompanied by Captain S. L. Breeze, who goes out as chief of staff, and to relieve Captain Edward E. Potter, in command of the flagship *Lancaster*.

A NAVAL officer, who seems to know, informs us that Rear-Admiral John H. Russell has determined to apply for retirement under the forty year service law at an early date, in order to give Commodore Queen an opportunity for promotion to Rear-Admiral, which in the ordinary course he can obtain before his retirement, on account of age, in September next.

AN Atlantic City correspondent says: Several of the hotels are claiming that Rear Admiral David D. Porter, U. S. N., will be their guest during the present week. The truth is that the old salt had written all round among the leading houses for terms, and that he has finally made up his mind to stop at the States, rooms 11 and 13 being assigned him. When he comes Thursday his wife and daughter will accompany him.

The London Times, referring to the late Hobart Pasha, says: "Hobart Pasha's blockade running experiences against an ironclad fleet, his conduct of the blockade of Crete, and his baffling of the Russian torpedoes in the Black Sea were all achieved at sea and under novel conditions of warfare. They furnish his real claim to be remembered, and they show that the English Navy can still produce men who may be named with Nelson's Captains, with Sidney Smith, Pellew, and Cochrane."

The house of Rear Admiral Charles H. Baldwin, U. S. N., was entered by burglars on the night of July 1 for the second time and robbed of considerable silver plate, including a "loving cup," with cover and handle, ten inches high, which was more than 200 years old. Upon the first visit, last summer, several thousand dollars worth of valuable jewelry was stolen, but most of it was recovered by some farmers who noticed the thieves burying their booty. Admiral Baldwin was in New York at the time.

COMMODORE W. T. TRUXTUN, U. S. N., lately in Washington, has returned to Norfolk, Va. Referring to his visit there the Washington correspondent of the New York Times says: "Naval officers who are entitled to promotions, and their friends who are anxious to see them promoted, are directing attention to the fact that since Commodore Truxtun was nominated to be an Admiral and not confirmed, owing to the opposition of Mr. Mahone, there have been no promotions. Some of the ex-Naval officers are wondering if promotions are to stop until a bill shall pass authorizing the President to put Commodore Truxtun on the retired list as Admiral. If that bill is to be waited for the outlook is very poor for promotions in the immediate future."

The New York Herald of July 9 says: "Commodore Chandler, of the Brooklyn Navy-yard, was seriously affected by the heat on Wednesday, and has since been advised to remain quiet for a day or two. After being out all morning in the hot sun the Commodore went on board the steam yacht *Catalpa* in the afternoon, intending to go down the bay to Buffalo Bill's show on Staten Island. Mrs. Chandler accompanied him. Before the yacht had proceeded far the Commodore fell back insensible, and the *Catalpa* was at once turned about on her way back to the Navy-yard. There Medical Inspector Spear, the surgeon of the yard, was summoned, and after a great deal of difficulty the Commodore was restored to consciousness and taken to his room. Inspector Spear pronounced it to be a case of sunstroke, but said that he thought the Commodore would be about again in a day or two."

The Brooklyn Eagle of July 4 says: "Next to a peer of the realm the naval lieutenant is the most popular man in the social circles in this town. It is a little curious, but altogether creditable that so few of the uniformed young men should take advantage of their opportunities to win wives of wealth and position. The fact of the matter is that the men in the Navy on whom the country would lean in case of war care very little for and are therefore never heard of in the papers. A case in point was related to me this week. For the past three weeks or more the Coast Survey steamer *Endeavor* has been in the lower bay, and gangs of men, under the direction of Capt. G. C. Hanus, have been surveying such portions of the harbor as were not covered by them when surveying here last season. Capt. Hanus, I was told, is the best surveyor in the Navy, and was sent to this harbor because of the importance attached to the work. Millions of dollars may or may not be appropriated, according to the recommendations which he will make. He has been on duty a great deal in Washington, where he did office work as assiduously as President Cleveland follows and vetoes the work of Congress. But no lady ever heard of this officer. If his name has appeared three times in the New York papers in ten years it has escaped my notice, while officers in both Army and Navy, with nothing to recommend them but push, are constantly before the public."

HOW THE SOUTH THINKS.

GEN. BUTLER predicts another war between the North and the South, and his prediction is coming true; but the fight is being waged on bloodless fields. The increasing spindles, stocks, manufactories, and shops that are reported all over the sunny land indicate that the battle to be waged will be harder fought, with better chances of success, than when the South took up arms for secession. Butler will fall about as surely as an alarmist, as he did as a political quagmire in the last national campaign. The South has had enough of bullets; her next warfare will be for commercial wealth and prosperity.—*Chattanooga Times*.

RECENT DEATHS.

MAJOR THOS. P. DEWEES, 9th U. S. Cavalry, on sick leave from Fort Robinson, Neb., died July 4, at his residence, 1104 Girard street, Philadelphia. We can do no better than sum up his career in the language of the Philadelphia Inquirer, as follows: He bore his weary illness with Christian fortitude. Major Dewees was born at White Marsh, Chester County, Pa., July 6, 1834. From his early years he had a partiality for military life, but after a boyish endeavor to get into the Army, he embraced the profession of a civil engineer and made himself thoroughly proficient. His longing for a military career, however, did but slumber, and in 1858 he took what many of his friends then deemed the hopeless step of enlisting as a private, and bore with admirable patience and courage the fatigues, privations, and restrictions of a soldier's life. The war opened up before him the career he had so ardently desired, and from that moment his promotion was rapid. In October, 1861, he was appointed 2d lieutenant of the 2d Dragoons; July 17, 1862, 1st lieutenant. Four years later he got his company and was promoted to the rank of major of the 9th Cavalry—Oct. 26, 1881. He was actively engaged during the civil war; was twice wounded in cavalry engagements, and at Beverly Ford, in addition to being wounded, was made prisoner and sent to Richmond, where he was in Libby prison. The man who had made his way into the Army and up to military rank out of civil life was not the man to fall in making his way out of the Libby, and Capt. Dewees accordingly escaped. After his promotion to the rank of major he was in command at Fort Reno, and subsequently at Fort Robinson, Neb., and it was in the march from one post to the other that he received what proved to be his death stroke. It came in the not very alarming form of a cold contracted through exposure. It resulted, however, in stricture of the oesophagus, and though he continued in command for some time, he was at length ordered East for medical treatment, and ever since his arrival in Philadelphia last March he has been under the care of Dr. Wm. Pepper. His death at last came suddenly. On Saturday no apprehensions were entertained, but Sunday unfavorable symptoms appeared, and from that moment only a brief interval elapsed before the close. The funeral took place July 6 and was attended by Maj. Dewees's comrades of the Loyal Legion and by the military and naval officers in Philadelphia. The remains were taken to the family burying ground at the Old Swedes' Church, Bridgeport, for interment.

1st LIEUTENANT ISAAC T. WEBSTER, 1st U. S. Artillery, a valuable officer, died at San Francisco July 8. Lieut. Webster was graduated from West Point June 18, 1866, transferred to the 1st Artillery the following September, and promoted 1st lieutenant January 1, 1871. The death of Lieut. Webster will cause much sorrow, not only in his regiment but wherever he was known, for he bore a high reputation as a soldier and a gentleman, and has an excellent military record.

CAPTAIN E. P. NEWKIRK, formerly of the U. S. Army, died at San Francisco, June 14, aged 46. He was a native of New York and served from 1863 until 1865 as a commissioned officer of the 1st New York Artillery, receiving the brevet of Captain of volunteers for faithful and meritorious services. He was appointed 2d lieutenant, 4th U. S. Artillery, February 23, 1866, promoted 1st lieutenant July 26, 1866, and was dismissed August 13, 1875, for misconduct in Sitka.

1st LIEUTENANT W. R. HARMON, 10th U. S. Cav., died at Cincinnati July 6. He served during the War in the 70th Ohio Infantry, was appointed 2d lieutenant 10th Cavalry, August 17, 1867, and promoted 1st lieutenant December 6, 1873. He has been on sick leave for some time past and his death was not unexpected.

THE Navy Department has just been informed, through the State Department, of the death at Guayaquil, Ecuador, on June 21, from pernicious fever, of P. A. Engineer Wm. B. Boggs, recently ordered to the *Adams*.

PAUL H. HAYNE, the poet laureate of the South, died at his home at Copse Hill, near Grovetown, Ga., July 6. He was born Jan. 31, 1830, in Charleston, S. C. His father was Lieut. Paul H. Hayne, U. S. Navy, who died in 1831. The deceased gentleman had a distinguished literary career and served for a short time in the Confederate Army. In 1852 he married Mary Middleton Michel, granddaughter of Gen. de Michel, who served under the first Napoleon.

COLONEL G. B. CORKHILL, who served during the War as a Commissary of Subsistence and a Paymaster, and who as District Attorney for the District of Columbia, prosecuted Guiteau for the murder of President Garfield, died July 6 at Mount Pleasant, Iowa.

MRS. EMILY McDONALD, wife of Ordnance Sergeant Patrick McDonald, U. S. Army, retired, died at Marblehead, Mass., June 30, of Bright's disease of the kidneys.

MRS. M. W. LYNDY, widow of the late Maj. Isaac Lynde, U. S. A., died at the residence of her son at Ploolsta, Florida, on the evening of July 4.

REPORTS ON ARMY RELIEF BILLS.

In the case of Col. Getty the Military Committee of the House say:

The Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 1640) for the relief of Col. George W. Getty, U. S. A., report the same back, and recommend that it lie on the table. The action of the House on the bill for the relief of Gen. Hunt would indicate that this is the course expected. Your committee, however, wishing to testify to their appreciation of Col. Getty's good record as a man and a soldier, print herewith House Report 759 of the Forty-eighth Congress.

Of the officers who lost rank on the retired list by the operation of the "Crawford act" and who were not restored to their original grade there remain in the Army Brig.-Gens. Richard W. Johnson and Elie Long, Lieut.-Col. George W. Gile, Major Henry W. Friedley, Capt. David H. Cortelyou, Lieuts. Robert Davis, Henry H. Kuhn, Edw. B. Kutz, and James Dawson, nine in all, three having died. The remaining eight were restored. In the case of Lieut.-Col. Geo. W. Gile, who asks to be restored to his former rank of colonel, the committee say:

That four officers of the nineteen set back by the act of Congress referred to have been restored by special acts, and that four affected by the order have been restored by proving that they did not fall within the provisions of the act. On account of the four restorations by special act Col. Gile may have some reason to feel aggrieved; but your committee do not approve of the acts, nor do they believe that Col. Gile is faring worse, to say the least, than are many officers who suffer from wounds (equal to his in severity) received in battle. That Col. Gile was a gallant and distinguished soldier your committee have no reason to doubt.

On July 1 this Committee presented a batch of reports on various bills to reinstate officers in the Army. Nov. 15, 1870, Gen. Stoneman recommended that Lieut. Lewis (John F., 21st Inf.) be placed on the supernumerary list, to take his chances with officers equally inefficient and unreliable." On Dec. 31, 1870, Lieut. Lewis was transferred to the supernumerary list and honorably mustered out of Service. Adj.-Gen. Drum reports that "the record of Mr. Lewis's military service in this office furnishes no evidence that he would, if now in the Service, be entitled to a place on the retired list under the existing laws for the retirement of officers." This opinion the Committee adopt. Of Captain Allen L. Anderson the Committee say:

It appears from a letter from the Adjutant General to the Secretary of War, under date March 2, 1886, which is herewith published, that "there does not appear to be anything in the military record of Mr. Anderson which makes his an exceptional case," and for this reason the committee do not think that he is entitled to the relief prayed for in his bill, and report adversely thereon.

Of the bill for the relief of Capt. Edw. Byrne, the committee say:

Under the law Capt. Byrne was eligible, if he so elected (and it is apparent he did), to appointment as a 2d lieutenant; which was denied him, notwithstanding the favorable recommendations. His rank is fixed to date next after Levi P. Hunt, of the 10th Cavalry, who would have been just above him had he been appointed as your committee believe the law contemplated he should have been. And in support of these views your committee adopt so much of the report of the 48th Congress (which is printed herewith) as is applicable.

On the bill to complete the record of Col. B. H. Grierson the Adjutant General reports that "the service alleged to have been rendered appears to have been as a citizen, acting in the capacity of a volunteer aid, but not of the volunteer service, and therefore, to grant the recognition proposed, would be a discrimination in his favor, as against others who rendered similar service during the late war and the war with Mexico." This view the committee adopt.

On the bill for the relief of Capt. Henry H. Humphreys, 15th Infantry, the Adjutant General reports, and committee adopts his opinion that,

Whatever may be now thought of the wisdom, expediency, or legality of restoring Capt. Ellis, the fact remains that he was duly restored by appointment and confirmation, and thus made no vacancy for Captain Humphreys. If the latter is entitled, for any reason growing out of the dismissal and restoration of Capt. Ellis, to have his promotion to captain antedated, then it follows that Lieut. Bean must be entitled to have his promotion to 1st lieutenant antedated. Special legislation of the nature contemplated in this case is rarely confined in its effects to the particular person or persons specified in the acts.

The bill for the relief of 2d Lieut. James E. Macklin is adversely reported, "for the reason that the legislation asked would not set Lieut. Macklin forward, as the bill contemplated he should be."

Of the bill to restore Theodore Ten Eyck to his former rank and retire him, the minority of the Committee, Messrs. Bragg, Vile, Steel, and Findlay, say:

If Captain Ten Eyck is to be put upon the retired list there is no reason why every officer who has ever been in the Army should not be treated in the same way, and the list would become so large that the whole system of retirement would fall by its own weight. The limit of the list is 1,000, and it is full; and many officers now in service, who have served years and are worn out, are waiting for vacancies on the retired list, so that they can vacate their offices for younger and more vigorous men. We do not believe it to be wise or expedient by special bills to annul the limit, and will never do so unless the case be so extraordinary as to be outside all general rules, and this case is certainly not of that class. Captain Ten Eyck has received pension "for rheumatism, diarrhoea, and piles" since January 1, 1871, rating at \$30, \$24, and is now receiving \$30 per month. There are many men who did more service and are suffering greater disability who receive less pension. In conclusion, the minority submit that this case has no merit whatever, except persistent lobbying that has made the lives of members of this committee and their friends miserable by repeated and constant importunity. Boring has been used in this case for want of merit, and we trust it may not be crowned with final success by the passage of the bill.

In the case of Capt. S. S. Robinson, late 16th Infantry, they say:

Capt. Robinson does not claim that his disability is the result of his service, and while they have reason to believe that he was a gallant and good soldier, your committee do not think he should be restored to the Army and placed upon the retired list, and therefore recommend that the bill lie on the table.

They find that the services of Capt. Orville Burke, late 10th Cavalry, "were dispensed with properly under the law and orders from the War Department. That he was a good soldier is not questioned; but by his own admission he was not particularly adapted to the cavalry service, which he had selected." In the case of Robert Carrick, late lieutenant 8th Cavalry, the committee follow the recommendation of the Adjutant General who says: "There is nothing in the military record of Mr. Carrick to warrant the War Department in recommending his restoration

to the Army for any purpose, and, as he was never examined by a Retiring Board, it is not known that he would be entitled to a place on the retired list even if he had remained in service."

Of Capt. Thos. H. Carpenter, late 17th Infantry, they say:

In view of the fact that this officer has had three examinations by retiring boards, and three times found not incapacitated for active service; and in view of the further fact that Capt. Carpenter left the Service of his own free will; and that, by his own admission, he is not disabled to the extent that thousands of others who are drawing pensions, your committee does not feel justified in advising his restoration.

The committee hold in the case of Capt. T. J. Spencer, late 10th Cavalry, "that the Army will be better off without his services. In the opinion of your committee he has been properly dismissed from the Service twice."

The Committee hold that Captain Thos. F. Riley, who wishes to be restored to the 21st Inf., was properly dismissed, and that Captain Chas. H. Campbell, who wishes to get back into the 6th Cav., has no claim upon the Government looking to his restoration and that it would in no wise benefit the Service. The dismissal of Capt. Eugene Wells from the 1st Artillery, in the opinion of the Committee, was deserved and as he went out before under the stress of charges, they are unwilling to give him a third trial. Capt. Wm. H. Webb deliberately resigned his commission in the 4th Cavalry and there was nothing extraordinary in his service. Though Captain Thos. Little was a brave and efficient soldier during the War, his sentence of dismissal was a proper one and he ought not to be restored. In the case of Capt. James A. Bates, retired, the Committee say:

Your committee have under consideration a bill looking to the proper reduction of the pay of officers on the retired list, rather than to an increase. There is no doubt about Captain Bates having been a gallant and meritorious officer, and perhaps he is entitled to more than are some officers of his rank now on the retired list, but there are a great many others suffering from disabilities growing out of the War equal to those of Capt. Bates, who are drawing pensions in amount far below that received by him now. The Committee recommend the bill lie upon the table.

Lieut. Rousseau was wholly retired with one year's pay, as an act of clemency on account of his age and long service, instead of enforcing the sentence of dismissal by court-martial.

LATE ARMY ORDERS.

THE leave of Surgeon Chas. Page, U. S. A., has been extended one month. Leave of Capt. E. Van A. Andruss, 1st Artillery, extended two months.

A. G. C. M. will meet at Little Rock Barracks, Ark., on July 13. Detail: Maj. Francis L. Guenther and Capt. Frank B. Hamilton, 2d Art.; Capt. Blair D. Taylor, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieuts. Ascher C. Taylor, Louis V. Caziarc and Ephraim T. C. Richmond, and 2d Lieut. John T. Thompson, 2d Art.; and 1st Lieut. John H. Gifford, 2d Art., J. Ad. (S. O. 79, 1st Div., July 9).

MR. STEVENS'S EXPERIENCE.

THOMAS STEVENS, the special correspondent of *Outing*, who has been making a tour of the world on a bicycle and who was checked while penetrating Afghanistan, writes to a personal friend, under date of June 16, from Constantinople.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 16, 1886.

You have heard, perhaps, that whilst I was a prisoner at Herat, I wrote Col. Ridgway, of the Boundary Commission, asking him if possible to assist me through India, and that for answer the Governor of Herat received instructions to escort me back to Persia. I have met English travellers and others since who think Col. Ridgway might have assisted me through that intervening few hundred miles, knowing that I had ridden from San Francisco to get there. Col. Ridgway doubtless knows his reason for ignoring my request better than anybody else does, and the difficulties of the situation are probably greater than most people imagine. I saw quite enough in Afghanistan to understand why nobody, and particularly no newspaper correspondents, are allowed in there at the present time, and could write an article on what I saw that would no doubt create something of a sensation in London; but of course I should be sorry to allow anything to escape me that might, perhaps, tend to aggravate the situation of affairs on the frontier. I cannot help thinking, however, that had it happened to be anybody less favorable to our interests in Afghanistan than myself that had penetrated thus far behind the scenes, it might have been as well to have treated him with a little more courtesy than to have him unceremoniously bounced out of the country. As long as it's I, of course, it does not matter; but these thoughts occurred to me the other day in Tiflis, when a Russian officer, of sufficient influence and importance to be related to the Empress, approached me and tried to pump me concerning the roads and the nature of the country below Herat.

(Signed.) THOMAS STEVENS.

BIRTHDAY AT FORT WALLA WALLA.

THE *Morning Union* says: Saturday, June 26, Major Thos. McGregor and Lieut. C. B. Schofield, 2d Cav., joined in celebrating at Fort Walla Walla their joint birthday, by entertaining in a right royal manner their civilian friends. The fine 2d Cavalry Band occupied a specially erected stand in front of the quarters of the hosts and executed a splendid programme of appropriate music, while the guests indulged in cards and conversation, punch and lunch. The interior of the quarters of Major McGregor, in which one of the most complete repasts ever spread in Walla Walla was served, was profusely decorated with flowers. During the repast sparkling champagne and wit flowed for a couple of hours in unlimited quantities. A singular coincidence made this birthday celebration notable. Major McGregor was born June 26, 1837, and is consequently 49 years old. Lieut. Schofield was born June 26, 1849, and is consequently 37 years old. This coincidence was appropriately marked by 49 burning wax tapers at one end of the banquet board and 37 at the other end. Among those present, who will ever remember the occasion as one of unalloyed pleasure, were, besides the hosts, Col. Jas. N. Wheeler, Capt. Eli L. Huggins, Capt. Samuel P. Hamilton, Capt. W. C. Rawlins, Lt. Daniel C. Pearson, Lieut. F. W. Kingsbury, Lieut. Thos. J. Lewis, Lt. F. D. Holton, Lieut. R. B. Bryan, Dr. Benj. Munday, etc.

FISH COMMISSION.

The *Albatross*, Lieut. Commander G. L. Tanner, comdg. At Norfolk.

The *Fish Hawk*, Ensign Louis W. Piepmeyer, comdg. Sailed from Washington Navy yard July 9 for St. Jerome.

The *Lookout*, Mate Jas. A. Smith, comdg. Address Fort Monroe, Va.

The *Grampus*, J. W. Collins commanding, at Gloucester, Mass.

THE ARMY.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, July 6, 1886.

To the Senate of the United States:

In accordance with the provisions of an act of Congress, approved July 1, 1886, I nominate the person herein named for appointment in the Army of the United States: Fitz John Porter, late Col. of the 15th Infantry, to be Col. of the Army of the United States, to rank as such from May 14, 1861, that being the grade and rank held by him at the time of his dismissal from the Army.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

NOMINATIONS TO THE SENATE.

July 3, 1886.

3d Regiment of Cavalry—1st Lieut. James F. Simpson to be captain, November 26, 1884, vice Monahan, retired from active service. 1st Lieut. Edgar Z. Steever to be captain, January 18, 1886, vice Crawford, deceased. 2d Lieut. George H. Morgan to be 1st Lieut., November 26, 1884, vice Simpson, promoted. 2d Lieut. Joseph T. Dickinson to be 1st Lieut., January 18, 1886, vice Steever, promoted.

July 6, 1886.

Adjutant General's Department.—Capt. Theodore Schwan, of the 11th Inf., to be Asst. Adjt. Gen., with the rank of Major, July 6, 1886, vice Benjamin, deceased.

NOMINATIONS WITHDRAWN, July 3, 1886.

3d Regiment of Cavalry—1st Lieut. Edgar Z. Steever to be captain, March 4, 1885, vice Simpson, whose promotion expired by constitutional limitation. 2d Lieut. George H. Morgan to be 1st Lieut., November 26, 1884, vice Simpson, promoted.

ARMY CONFIRMATIONS.

July 3, 1886.

1st Regiment of Cavalry—Major Abraham K. Arnold, of the 6th Cav., to be Lieut. Col., June 11, 1886.

11th Regiment of Infantry—2d Lieut. Henry O. S. Helstand to be 1st Lieut., June 1, 1886.

6th Regiment of Infantry—1st Lieut. Frederick W. Thibault to be captain, June 6, 1886. 2d Lieut. Zerah W. Torrey to be 1st Lieut., June 6, 1886.

5th Regiment of Cavalry—1st Lieut. Adolphus W. Greely to be captain, June 11, 1886. 2d Lieut. James V. S. Paddock to be 1st Lieut., June 11, 1886.

6th Regiment of Cavalry—Capt. Emil Adam, of the 6th Cavalry, to be major, June 11, 1886.

7th Regiment of Cavalry—Lieut. Col. James W. Forsyth, of the 1st Cavalry, to be colonel, June 11, 1886.

For appointment by transfer in the Army—2d Lieut. Sedgwick Rice of the 23d Infantry, to be 2d Lieut. in the 7th Cavalry, June 10, 1886, with rank in the Cavalry arm from Aug. 29, 1885.

FOR PROMOTION IN THE ARMY IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION 1207, REVISED STATUTES.

Ordinance Department—1st Lieut. Rogers Birnie, Jr., to be captain, June 14, 1886. 1st Lieut. Ira McNutt, to be captain, June 14, 1886. 1st Lieut. Charles C. Morrison, to be captain, June 14, 1886. 1st Lieut. Frank Baker to be captain, June 14, 1886.

Also the West Point Graduates of 1886 to be 2d Lieuts., as published in the JOURNAL of June 19.

G. O. 43, H. Q. A., June 30, 1886.

1. By direction of the Secretary of War, all General Service clerks and messengers now in service will be discharged to date June 30, 1886. Those selected to be retained under the allotment made in par. 3 of this order will be enlisted to date July 1, 1886, for five years. In selecting clerks and messengers to be retained under this order, preference will be given to men of the present General Service detachments.

2. Such of the detailed messengers at the several headquarters as are not selected for enlistment under the act of Congress approved June 30, 1886, will be returned to their respective commands.

3. Under this order the following distribution of General Service clerks and messengers is announced, viz:

Headquarters.	Clerks.				Messengers.
	\$1,200.	\$1,100.	\$1,000.	Total.	
Headquarters of the Army...	1		4	5	7
Hqrs. General Rec. Service...			2	2	4
U. S. Military Academy...			2	2	1
Division of the Atlantic...	1		9	10	4
Division of the Missouri...	1		8	9	4
Division of the Pacific...	1		11	12	4
Department of Arizona...	1		11	12	4
Department of the Columbia...	1		10	11	4
Department of Dakota...	1		10	11	4
Department of the Missouri...	1		9	10	4
Department of the Platte...	1		9	10	4
Department of Texas...	1		8	9	4
Washington Army Dispensary...					2
Total...	10	25	90	125	45

4. The number of General Service clerks and messengers assigned under this order must include all those on duty in the Adjutant General's, Inspector General's, Judge Advocate General's, Medical, and Engineer departments at division and department headquarters. The Lieutenant General of the Army will determine from time to time the distribution that should be made of the General Service men among the several commands, according to the exigencies of the service.

5. Hospital stewards, being enlisted for special duties, are not eligible for detail as clerks; any clerical work they may perform is only incidental to their other duties; one hospital steward only is allowed at the headquarters of a division or department.

6. The several commanders are authorized, at their discretion, to discharge, disarise, and promote their General Service clerks and messengers and to fill vacancies by enlistment. In case it is desired to enlist as General Service clerk or messenger a soldier belonging to any organization in the Army, application will be made to the Adjutant General of the Army for his discharge from his command with a view to such enlistment in the General Service.

7. All enlisted men, including messengers, at every headquarters will be mustered monthly on one roll.

By command of Lieutenant General Sheridan:
J. C. KELTON, Act. Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 44, H. Q. A., July 3, 1886.

By direction of the Secretary of War, par. 2712 of the Regulations (amended by G. O. 8, of 1885, from this office) is further amended to read as follows:

2712. Saddle-cloth for general staff officers and officers of the staff corps.—Dark blue cloth, according to pattern, worn over the saddle blanket or pad and under the saddle; trimmed around with the edging of gold lace one inch wide; in each flank corner the insignia as prescribed for the forage cap.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the authority given in Circular No. 6, July 10, 1885, from this office, to place the "matchless metal polish" and other preparations for polishing metals, etc., selected by the Subsistence Department on the list of articles kept by the Subsistence Department for

to officers and enlisted men under Section 1144, Revised Statutes, is revoked.

By command of Lieutenant General Sheridan:
J. C. KELTON, Act. Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 45, H. Q. A., July 6, 1886.

Publishes the act of Congress, approved June 20, 1886, making appropriations for the support of the Military Academy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887.

CIRCULAR 6, H. Q. A., July 3, 1886.

The following decisions, rulings, etc., have been made during the month of June, 1886, and are published to the Army for the information of all concerned:

ISSUES OF STATIONERY IN EXCESS OF THE REGULATION ALLOWANCE.

Where issue of stationery in excess of regulation allowance has become necessary, a report of the circumstances should be submitted for approval of the Secretary of War, with certificate of the post commander that the extra issue was absolutely necessary to meet the needs of the service.—(Decision Sec. War, letter June 5, 1886.)

EXTRA-DUTY PAY.

The wording of the appropriation bills for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1885, and 1886, will not allow of the payment of fifty cents per day as extra pay to any enlisted man unless expressly detailed as "mechanic, artisan, school teacher, or clerk at Army, division, or department headquarters." All "other enlisted men on extra duty" must be paid at the rate of thirty-five cents per day.—(Decision Sec. War, June 5, 1886.)

GRATUITOUS ISSUE OF OVERCOAT CAPE-LININGS.

Authority is given to the commanding officers to issue to enlisted men who upon their enlistment were furnished with overcoats having a different lining than the arm of the service to which they were finally assigned another set of cape linings without any additional expense. The cost of inserting the new lining, viz., one dollar per coat, will be defrayed by the Quartermaster's Department upon receipt of estimate of funds. The quantity of flannel expended on each coat should be noted on the receipt roll (Form No. 46), but not entered against the soldier on his clothing account.—(Decision Sec. War, letter June 12, 1886.)

HORSE EQUIPMENTS FOR OFFICERS.

The McClellan saddle and Shoemaker bit, as modified and adopted by General Orders, No. 73, of 1885, from this office, should be used by officers as well as by the men of their commands.—(Decision Lieut. Gen., letter June 23, 1886.)

PAY AND ALLOWANCES ON REMISSION OF SENTENCE.
A deserter sentenced to dishonorable discharge and forfeiture of all pay and allowances, but whose sentence is remitted by the reviewing authority immediately after its approval, becomes entitled to pay and allowances from the date of his surrender or apprehension, when, under par. 217 of the Regulations, he is considered as again in service.—(Opinion actg. Judge Adv. Gen., concurred in by Sec. War, letter June 8, 1886.)

RIGHT OF A POST TRADER TO USE WOOD AND HAY ON AN INDIAN RESERVATION.

The regulation of the Indian Department on this subject is as follows: "The military, when stationed at a post within an Indian reservation, have the right to cut and use timber and hay to an amount sufficient for their necessities without liability to make payment therefor to the Indians or to any person in their behalf. No person except Indians, officers of the Indian service, and the military are authorized to cut timber or hay upon Indian reservations, and the rights of said excepted classes are carefully limited and restricted as stated above."

The Army as it now exists is defined by sec. 1004, Revised Statutes, and acts amendatory thereto, but it seems unreasonable to interpret the word "military," as used in the regulation of the Indian Department, to include a technical and limited signification. The post trader is a legally recognized institution. He supplies the reasonable wants of the post, which cannot otherwise be supplied. He has military protection, and is assessed for the benefit of the post fund. He should therefore be regarded as sufficiently a part of the military establishment of the post to entitle him to the benefits of the regulation referred to.—(Opinion actg. Judge Adv. Gen., concurred in by Sec. War, letter June 15, 1886.)

FEES TO UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS FOR ADMINISTERING OATHS ON OFFICIAL BUSINESS.

As the compensation of United States commissioners is derived from fees, no reason is perceived why the Government should not pay the commissioner for his services. The fact that it has not been customary to charge United States officers for such services on official business is not regarded as material, in view of the fact that the charge appears to be reasonable and proper. The authority of the commissioner to administer the oath is found in section 1773, Revised Statutes.—(Opinion actg. Judge Adv. Gen., letter June 20, 1886.)

WEIGHT PER BUSHEL OF OATS RECEIVED UNDER CONTRACT.

There is no Government standard weight of oats per bushel. The weight is regulated by the several States by State laws and is, for Maine, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, 30 pounds to the bushel; for all other States, 32 pounds. Oats and forage generally should be contracted for by the hundred pounds. When a contract for grain by the bushel is made, the number of pounds per bushel should be specified; if not specified, the local bushel would govern.—(Views Qmr. Gen., letter June 24, 1886.)

TACTICS.

To close cartridge-boxes.

The decision published in Circular, No. 3, current series, from this office, as to the proper method of closing cartridge-boxes when firing has ceased, is modified to read as follows: Cartridge-boxes are closed at the command "Cease firing." They are closed with the right hand after the pieces are loaded. If any of the pieces are loaded after the command "Cease firing" is given, as might be the case when the fire terminated has been by file or rank, then the files whose pieces are loaded close the box with the right hand, the left hand holding the piece as in the third position of "Load," before resuming the carry. The box is closed at the command "Draw cartridge," as soon as the cartridge is returned to the cartridge box. When cartridges are drawn cessation of fire is necessarily inferred.—(General decision.)

Paragraph 411, Infantry Tactics—to march by the flank.

It is immaterial whether the captain moves toward that flank of his company which is to be the head of the column, at the preparatory command, or hastens to place himself at the side of his leading guide at the command "March." It is one of the details which could well be left to the battalion commander. It is the practice in the Battalion of Cadets at the Military Academy for the captain to hasten to place himself at the side of his leading guide at the command "March."—(General decision, letter June 26, 1886.)

QUARTERS OF AN OFFICER ON CUMULATIVE LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

The allowance of quarters to which an officer is entitled when on duty may be continued in kind, at his proper station, during the period for which the law permits him to be absent without deduction of pay and allowances.—(General decision, letter June 18, 1886.)

By command of Lieutenant General Sheridan:
J. C. KELTON, Act. Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 12, DIV. OF THE MISSOURI, July 6, 1886.

In compliance with G. O. 40, c.s., Adjutant-General's Office, the 9th Regiment of Infantry, stationed in the Department of the Platte, will, not later than July 20, 1886, proceed by rail to the following stations in the Department of Arizona which have been designated by the Commanding General Division of the Pacific, as follows:

The colonel, staff, band and Companies F and K, to Whipple Barracks, A. T., via Ash Fork, Atlantic and Pacific Railroad.

The lieutenant-colonel and Companies B and D, to Fort Thomas, via Wilcox, Southern Pacific Railroad.

The major and Companies C, E, H and I, temporarily to Fort Union, New Mexico.

Companies A and G, to Fort Apache, A. T., via Holbrook, Atlantic and Pacific Railroad.

The 17th Regiment of Infantry will be relieved from duty in the Department of Dakota and will proceed to the following stations in the Department of the Platte, viz.:

The colonel, major, staff and band, and companies A, C, D, E, F, G, I and K, to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo. T.

Company H, to Camp Medicine Butte, Wyo. T.

Company J, to Fort Bridger, Wyo. T.

The regiment will move by rail or water, as may be determined by the Commanding General Department of Dakota.

The Commanding General Department of Dakota will ascertain from the Commanding General Department of the Platte, the date of departure of the 9th Infantry, and will move the 17th Infantry in time for it to arrive and go into garrison at the posts named, immediately upon the departure of the 9th Infantry.

By command of Major-General Terry:

ROBERT WILLIAMS, Asst. Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 19, DEPT. OF TEXAS, June 28, 1886.

G. O. 12, c.s., is so modified as to require post commanders to cause the enlisted men selected to participate in the rifle competition of this year, to report to the C. O., Fort Clark, Aug. 17. The preliminary practice will commence Aug. 19.

G. O. 7, DIV. OF THE PACIFIC, June 25, 1886.

Officers will in future, when preferring charges against enlisted men for desertion, invariably state in the specification the date of enlistment of the alleged deserter.

G. O. 19, MNTD. RECRUITING SERVICE, July 1, 1886.

The undersigned hereby assumes the duties of the Superintendent of the Mounted Recruiting Service.

J. K. MIZNER, Major 4th Cav., Supt.

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

General Officers.

Brig. Gen. T. H. Ruger is detailed member of Retiring Board at Fort Snelling, vice Major General A. H. Terry, relieved (S. O., July 1, H. Q. A.)

Judge Advocate General's Department.

Capt. J. G. Ballance, A. J. A., will proceed to Austin, Tex., on public business (S. O. 78, July 1, D. Texas).

Quartermasters and Subsistence Departments.

Capt. Wm. H. Gill, M. S. K., will repair to Washington city for the purpose of settling his accounts (S. O., July 6, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Wm. S. Patten, A. Q. M., will proceed to Portland, Ore., on public business (S. O. 106, June 26, D. Columbia).

The verbal instructions of the Department Commander directing Major A. S. Kimball, C. Q. M., to take station, at Wilcox, A. T., to date May 1, are confirmed (S. O. 55, June 17, D. Arizona).

Leave for five days, to commence on or about July 15, is granted Major James W. Scully, C. M., New Orleans, La. (S. O. 79, July 9, Div. Atlantic.)

A furlough for four months is granted Commissary Sergt. Daniel Harner, Fort Verde, Ariz. (S. O., July 3, H. Q. A.)

Pay Department.

Major F. M. Cox, Paymr., will proceed from Tucson, A. T., to Dragoon Summit, A. T.; from Dragoon Summit, A. T., to Calabasas, A. T., and from Calabasas, A. T., to Fort Huachuca, for the purpose of paying certain troops stationed at those points (F. O. 58, June 13, D. Ariz.)

Major F. M. Cox will proceed from Tucson, A. T., to Benson, A. T., and pay the troops temporarily stationed there (F. O. 57, June 11, D. A.)

Troops in Dept. of Arizona will be paid to include muster of June 30, as follows: Major G. R. Smith, Paymr., Forts Huachuca, Lowell and McDowell, and troops in the field. Major W. F. Tucker, Jr., Paymr., at H. Q. District of N. M., Forts Marcy and Union, and following troops in the field (S. O. 57, June 26, D. Ariz.)

Major W. F. Tucker, Jr., Paymr., is relieved from duty in the Dept. Ariz. (S. O. 57, June 26, D. Ariz.)

The following is the payment of troops on muster rolls of June 30: Lieut. Col. Rodney Smith, Fort Townsend, Seattle and Boise Barracks. Major Jas. P. Canby, Forts Coeur d'Alene, Spokane, and Walla Walla. Major DeWitt C. Poole, Vancouver Barracks, Vancouver Barracks Ordnance Depot, and Fort Canby (S. O. 103, June 22, D. Columbia).

A roster of the Pay Department, dated July 1, has been issued. It is a useful document.

Payments on muster of June 30 are assigned as follows: Major Charles J. Sprague, Presidio of San Francisco, Forts Winfield Scott and Mason, and San Diego Barracks. Major Asa B. Carey, Benicia Arsenal, Benicia Barracks, and Fort Gaston, Cal. Major Daniel R. Larned, Angel Island, Alcatraz Island, and Fort Bidwell, Cal., and Forts McDermitt and Halleck, Nev. (S. O. 50, June 28, D. Cal.)

Medical Department.

Asst. Surg. Samuel Q. Robinson will accompany to its destination Co. I, 2d Inf., now at Fort Klamath, when changing station to the Platte (S. O. 102, June 21, D. Columbia).

Asst. Surg. William O. Owen, Jr., will accompany to their destination the Cos. of the 2d Inf. now at Fort Spokane, when changing station to the Platte (S. O. 102, June 21, D. Columbia).

Asst. Surg. Philip G. Wales will proceed to the vicinity of Calisep Lake, reporting to the C. O., Troop L, 2d Cav., and relieve A. A. Surg. Robert P. Finley, who will report to the C. O., Fort Coeur d'Alene, to accompany to the Dept. of the Platte, the company of the 2d Infantry now at Fort Coeur d'Alene (S. O. 102, June 21, D. Columbia).

Major Justus M. Brown, Surg., Fort Omaha, will perform the duties of Medical Director during the temporary absence of Col. Thomas A. McFarlin, Surg. (S. O. 75, June 28, D. Platte.)

Capt. R. B. Benham, Asst. Surg., will accompany the 4th Inf. as medical officer to Rathdrum, Idaho, and on completion of the duty will return to Fort Omaha, Neb. (S. O. 73, June 25, D. Platte.)

1st Lieut. W. L. Kneedler, Asst. Surg., is detailed Member of Retiring Board at Fort Snelling, vice Col. Glover Perin, A. S. G., relieved (S. O., July 1, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Rudolph G. Ebert, Asst. Surg., Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., will report, July 19, to the commander of the rifle camp at Creedmoor, L. I., for duty as medical officer for the troops (S. O. 77, July 7, Div. Atlantic).

Hospital Steward K. P. C. Swepston, U. S. A., was recently found guilty of drunkenness on duty, and improper use of hospital liquors, and sentenced to forfeit \$20 of his monthly pay for one year, to be deprived of all privileges, and to be confined to the limits of his post (Fort McDermitt, Nev.) for one year. Major General Howard approved the sentence, but remitted the portion depriving the steward of all privileges (G. C. M. O. 26, June 28, D. Cal.)

Engineers and Ordnance Department.

Capt. John G. D. Knight will proceed from Willet's Point, N. Y., to Sandy Hook, N. J., on public business (S. O., July 7, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. E. J. Spencer, E. C., Engineer Officer of the Dept., will proceed without delay to Fort Huachuca, A. T., reporting upon arrival to the Comdg. Gen. (F. O. 59, June 14, D. Ariz.)

Lieut. Col. George H. Elliot, C. E., will proceed to Dutch Island, R. I., on public business (S. O., July 6, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Frederick A. Mahan, C. E., will proceed to Fort Monroe, Va., on public business (S. O., July 6, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. William M. Black, C. E., will proceed to Fort Marion, Fla., on public business (S. O., July 3, H. Q. A.)

Major George L. Gillespie, C. E., will proceed to Rockport, Mass., on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 92, July 2, C. E.)

Lieut. Col. Wm. P. Craighill, C. E., will proceed to Annapolis, Md., on duty connected with the works under his charge (S. O. 98, July 7, C. E.)

Lieut. Col. John W. Barlow, C. E., will proceed to the Locks on the Great Kanawha and to the Louisville and Portland Canal, on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 93, July 7, C. E.)

Major L. Cooper Overman, C. E., will proceed to Vermillion Harbor, O., on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 93, July 7, C. E.)

Signal Corps.

2d Class Private Maurice Connell, Sig. Corps, now at Los Angeles, will report for duty in San Francisco (S. O. 60, June 24, Sig. office).

Sergt. Hiram J. Penrod, Sig. Corps, now at New York City, will, in addition to his other duties, assume charge of that station, relieving Sergt. Elias B. Dunn (S. O. 62, June 30, Sig. office).

2d Lieut. Fielder M. M. Beall will proceed, in the order named, from Washington, D. C., to Boston, Mass.; Mount Washington, N. H.; Portland and Eastport, Me.; Albany, Oswego, Rochester, and Buffalo, N. Y.; Erie, Pa.; Cleveland, Sandusky, and Toledo, O.; Detroit, Fort Huron, Alpena, Mackinaw City, Marquette, and Escanaba, Mich.; Milwaukee, Wis.; Duluth and St. Paul, Minn.; La Crosse, Wis.; Dubuque, Des Moines, Keokuk, and Davenport, Iowa; Chicago, Ill., and Grand Haven, Mich., and make a thorough inspection of the Signal Service stations located at the places named. Lieut. Beall is authorized to inspect unserviceable Signal Service property at the several stations and to condemn and destroy such as may be found worn-out and worthless.

2d Lieut. Frederick R. Day will proceed, in the order named, from Washington, D. C., to St. Louis, Mo.; Cairo, Ill.; Leavenworth and Concordia, Kas.; Omaha and Valentine, Neb.; Deadwood, Dak. Ter.; Fort Robinson and North Platte, Neb.; Cheyenne, Carter, and Fort Bridger, Wyo. T.; Salt Lake City and Escrow, Utah T.; Boise City, Idaho T.; Montrose, Pike's Peak, Denver, and Las Animas, Col.; Dodge City, Kas.; Ft. Elliott, Tex.; Ft. Supply and Ft. Reno, I. T.; Lamar, Mo.; Fort Smith and Little Rock, Ark.; Memphis, Nashville, Knoxville, Tenn.; Lynchburg and Cape Henry, Va.; Wash Woods, Kitty Hawk, Hatteras, Fort Macon, New River, Wilmington, and Smithville, North Carolina, and make a thorough inspection of the Signal Service stations located at the places named. Lieutenant Day is authorized to inspect unserviceable Signal Service property at the several stations, and to condemn and destroy such as may be found worn-out and worthless.

2d Lieut. Benjamin M. Pursell will proceed, in the order named, from Washington, D. C., to Yankton, Huron, Fort Sully, Fort Yates and Bismarck, D. T.; Glendive, Mont. T.; Fort Buford, D. T.; Poplar River, Custer Station, Fort Custer, Fort Maginnis, Helena, Fort Shaw, Fort Benton and Fort Assiniboine, Mont. T.; Spokane Falls, Wash. T.; Fort Coeur d'Alene, Idaho T.; Fort Spokane and Walla Walla, Wash. T.; Fort Totten, Saint Vincent, Minn.; and Moorhead, D. T., and make a thorough inspection of the Signal Service stations located at the places named. Lieutenant Pursell is authorized to inspect unserviceable Signal Service property at the several stations, and destroy such as may be found worn-out and worthless. (S. O. July 7, H. Q. A.)

THE LINE.

Changes of Stations of Troops Ordered.

As reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending July 3, 1886:

Troop L, 3d Cav., to Camp Pena Colorado, Tex.
Troop M, 3d Cav., to Fort Davis, Tex.
Troop A, 4th Cav., to Fort Grant, Ariz.
Cos. H and I, 6th Inf., to Fort Leavenworth, Kas.
Cos. B, E, and I, 8th Inf., to Fort Grant, Ariz.

The Stations of Companies not mentioned here will be found by reference to last number of the JOURNAL.

1st Cavalry, Colonel N. A. M. Dudley.

Hdqs., B. D. G. K., and M., Ft. Custer, Mont.; A. C. and F., Ft. Maginnis, Mont.; I, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; E, Ft. Ellis, Mont. H and L, Ft. Assiniboine, Mont.

The leave granted Lieut.-Col. James W. Forsyth is extended one month (S. O., July 2, H. Q. A.)

2nd Cavalry, Colonel Nelson B. Sweetzer.

Hdqs. B. E. F. G. and I. Ft. Walla Walla, Wash. T.; A and K, Boise Barracks, Idaho; H, Ft. Bidwell, Cal.; D, Boise Barracks, Idaho; H, Ft. Spokane, Wash. T.; L, Ft. Coeur d'Alene, Idaho; M, Ft. Klamath, Ore.

Major Frank T. Bennett will inspect C. and E. and sub. stores at Fort Klamath, for which 2d Lieut. Herbert H. Sargent is accountable (S. O. 103, June 22, D. Columbia.)

Major Frank T. Bennett will inspect O. and O. stores at Fort Klamath, for which 1st Lieut. Augustus R. Egbert, 2d Inf., is accountable (S. O. 104, June 23, D. Columbia.)

Troop M will, July 1, march to Fort Bidwell, Cal. 2d Lieut. Herbert H. Sargent, with a small guard, will be left at the post until final disposition of public property (S. O. 104, June 23, D. Columbia.)

Leave for one month is granted 2d Lieut. F. G. Irwin, Jr. (S. O. 69, July 1, Dept. M.)

3rd Cavalry, Colonel Albert G. Brackett.

Hdqs. C, F, M, Ft. Davis, Tex.; A, Ft. Concho, Tex.; G, Camp at Eagle Pass, Tex.; B, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; E, Camp Rice, Tex.; L, Camp Pena Colorado, Tex.; D and H, Ft. Sill, Ind. T.; I and K, Ft. Elliott, Tex.

Troop L will be relieved from duty at Fort Davis and will march to Camp Pena Colorado and take station. Thereupon Troop M will march to Fort Davis and take station (S. O. 75, June 26, D. Tex.)

Major George A. Purinton, now at Fort Stockton, having been assigned to duty at Fort Sill, I. T., will proceed to that post (S. O. 93, July 2, Div. M.)

Leave for two months, to take effect Sept. 3, with permission to apply for an extension of fourteen days, is granted 2d Lieut. John T. Knight, Fort Hancock, Tex. (S. O. 95, July 3, Div. M.)

4th Cavalry, Colonel William B. Royall.

Hdqs. B, D, and I, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; F and H, Ft. Lowell, Ariz.; K, Ft. Apache, Ariz.; C and G, Ft. Bowie, Ariz.; A, Ft. Grant, Ariz.; E and M, Ft. McDowell, Ariz.; L, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

Leave for fifteen days is granted Capt. C. A. P. Hatfield (S. O. 60, June 15, D. Ariz.)

Leave for one month, to take effect July 1, is granted 2d Lieut. W. M. Dickinson (S. O. 68, June 29, Dept. M.)

5th Cavalry, Colonel Wesley Merritt.

Hdqs. D, E, H, and I, Ft. Riley, Kas.; A, F, I, and M, Ft. Supply, Ind. T.; B, C, G, and K, Ft. Reno, Ind. T.

The telegraphic instructions of May 30, directing Col. Wesley Merritt, Superintendent Military Academy, West Point, to repair to Washington on public business, is confirmed (S. O. June 30, H. Q. A.)

6th Cavalry, Colonel Eugene A. Carr.

Hdqs. C, G, and I, Ft. Bayard, N. M.; A, I, and K, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; B and E, Ft. Lewis, Colo.; D, E, and H, Ft. Stanton, N. M.; M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

Hdqs. A, C, E, H, K, and M, Ft. Meade, Dak.; B and D, Ft. Yates, Dak.; F and I, Ft. Buford, Dak.; G, Ft. Keogh, Mont.; L, Ft. Totten, Dak.

The leave for ten days granted Capt. Edward S. Godfrey is extended ten days (S. O. 59, June 25, D. Dak.)

Leave for three months, to take effect about July 27, is granted 2d Lieut. Edwin C. Bullock (S. O., July 2, H. Q. A.)

8th Cavalry, Colonel Elmer Otis.

Hdqs. C, and H, San Antonio, Tex.; A, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; I, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; D, Camp Del Rio, Tex.; E, F, G, K, and L, Ft. Clark, Tex.; B and M, Ft. Brown, Tex.

2d Lieut. R. J. Duff, A. C. S., Camp Del Rio, is authorized to send, by express, to the Chief of C. S., \$61.50, subsistence funds (S. C. 77, June 28, D. Tex.)

Leave for one month, on Surgeon's certificate, is granted 1st Lieut. J. A. Johnston, Fort Ringgold, Tex. (S. O. 77, June 28, D. Tex.)

A furlough for four months, with permission to go beyond the sea, is granted Sergt. Joseph Hetzer, Troop K (S. O. 94, July 2, Div. M.)

9th Cavalry, Colonel Edward Hatch.

Hdqs. B, D, E, H, and I, Ft. McKinney, Wyo.; C, F, and K, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; A, G, and L, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; M, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.

Major Guy V. Henry, Inspector of Rifle Practice, will proceed to the Bellevue Rifle Range on public business (S. O. 75, June 28, D. Platte.)

1st Lieut. Matthias W. Day is relieved from duty in the Dept. of Arizona, and will join his troop (S. O., July 6, H. Q. A.)

10th Cavalry, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.

Hdqs. D, E, K, and L, Ft. Grant, A. T.; B, Whipple Bks. A. T.; A and H, Ft. Apache, A. T.; I and M, Ft. Verde, A. T.; C, F, and G, Ft. Thomas, A. T.

Leave for one month is granted Capt. J. T. Morrison, with permission to apply for an extension of one month (F. O. 60, June 15, D. Ariz.)

The leave for one month granted Capt. John T. Morrison is extended one month (S. O. 47, June 29, Div. P.)

Owing to service in the field preventing their practice, during the period announced in G. O. 2, the target practice season for Troops C and H is changed to the months of July, August, September, and October. The Colonel, Staff, and Band will proceed without delay to Fort Grant and take station (S. O. 59, June 30, D. Ariz.)

Leave for one month is granted 2d Lieut. P. E. Trippe (S. O. 69, July 1, Dept. M.)

1st Artillery, Colonel John C. Tidball.

Hdqs. H, and K, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; A, B, and C, Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.; D and I, Alcatraz Island, Cal.; E, Vancouver Bks., W. T.; F and L, Ft. Canby, W. T.; G, Ft. Monroe, Va.; M, Ft. Mason, Cal.

Major Royal T. Frank, having reported, is assigned to duty as Superintendent of the Depts. of Engineering, Military Art, and Law (G. O. 22, July 2, Art. School.)

The leave granted Capt. James M. Ingalls, Fort Monroe, Va., is extended twenty-three days (S. O. 77, July 7, Div. A.)

3rd Artillery, Colonel Horatio G. Gibson.

Hdqs. A, C, E, H, K, and L, Washington Bks., D. C.; B, Newport Bks., Ky.; D, G, and I, Ft. McHenry, Md.; F, Ft. Monroe, Va.; M, Ft. San Antonio, Tex.

Major Richard Loder will visit the camp of the Indiana National Guard at La Fayette during the period of its encampment, commencing July 26 and ending Aug. 2, for the purpose of inspecting the troops taking part in the encampment (S. O., June 30, H. Q. A.)

Major Richard Loder is relieved from duty at the

Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va. (G. O. 22, July 2, Art. School.)

Leave for two months, to take effect on or about Aug. 15, is granted Capt. Frank W. Hess, Washington Barracks, D. C. (S. O. 78, July 8, Div. A.)

4th Artillery, Colonel Clement L. Best.

Hdqs. B, D, E, G, and I, Ft. Adams, R. I.; A and C, Ft. Trumbull, Conn.; F, Ft. Snelling, Minn.; H and K, Ft. Warren, Mass.; L, Ft. Monroe, Va.; M, Ft. Probie, Me.

Leave for two months is granted 2d Lieut. Ormond M. Lissak, Fort Monroe, Va. (S. O. 76, July 3, Div. A.)

Light Bat. F returned to Fort Snelling, July 6, from its tour in camp with State troops at New Ulm, Minn.

Drum-Major J. M. Smith, of the 7th New York, enlisted in Bat. C, 4th U. S. Artillery, April 16, 1840, served five years, and received a discharge. Given at Fort Monroe, Va., the 15th day of April, 1845.—W. W. Walbach, Colonel 4th Artillery; P. H. Galt, Captain 4th Artillery, commanding. On the back of the paper is indorsed: "The within named music boy, John M. Smith, has been under my immediate command nearly five years, and has conducted himself to my entire satisfaction. I part with him with regret and with much interest for his future career in life." Of his service he says: "I was a healthy 'laborer' nine years old when I led the gallant Company C to battle the first time. I was enlisted at Bedloe's Island, which was then the recruiting station of this Department. I joined the company at Detroit, Mich. In 1841 we were sent to Mackinaw to guard the friendly Indians. We were at Fort Niagara in 1842, and the balance of my service was passed at Fort Monroe." Drum-Major Smith has two other discharge papers neatly framed. One releases him from duty as Drum-Major of the 12th Regiment, National Guard, at the end of its three months' term of United States service in 1861, and the other musters him out of the 5th New York Volunteers, Duryee Zouaves, in which he served from Sept. 5, 1861, to Aug. 7, 1862. The first bears the autograph of Gen. Daniel Butterfield and the other that of the late Gen. Gouverneur K. Warren, who at the time was Colonel of the 5th Regiment.

5th Artillery, Colonel John Hamilton.

Hdqs. F, I, L, and M, Ft. Hamilton, N. Y.; A, C, and H, Ft. Columbus, N. Y.; G, Ft. Monroe, Va.; B, Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y.; D, Ft. Omaha, Neb.; E and K, Ft. Schuyler, N. Y.

A camp of instruction in rifle practice will be established at Creedmoor, L. I., July 10, and continue three weeks. The camp will be composed for the first week, beginning Saturday, July 10: Bat. M, Fort Hamilton; Bat. H, Fort Columbus, and Bat. B, Fort Wadsworth. For the second week, beginning July 17: Bat. L, Fort Hamilton; Bat. C, Fort Columbus, and Bat. K, Fort Schuyler. For the third week, beginning July 24: Bat. I, Fort Hamilton; Bat. A, Fort Columbus, and Bat. E, Fort Schuyler. Such members of the band as the regimental commander may desire to send for practice will go with the batteries from Fort Hamilton (S. O. 75, July 3, Div. A.)

Major Marcus P. Miller is detailed commander of the rifle camp to be established at Creedmoor, N. Y., July 10 (S. O. 77, July 7, Div. A.)

Sergt. John Francis, Bat. C, will report to 1st Lieut. Oliver E. Wood for special duty as acting quartermaster sergeant and acting commissary sergeant for the troops to be encamped at Creedmoor, L. I. (S. O. 77, July 7, Div. A.)

Private George F. Reifschneider, Bat. M, will report, July 10, to the commander of the rifle camp at Creedmoor, L. I., for duty as hospital steward of the 2d class (S. O. 77, July 7, Div. A.)

S. O. 62, granting Capt. Wallace F. Randolph, Fort Hamilton, a leave of absence, is revoked, and he is granted leave for one month and fifteen days on Surgeon's certificate of disability (S. O. 78, July 8, Div. A.)

Privates F. H. King and G. Reupert have been appointed corporals in Bat. I.

1st Infantry, Colonel William R. Shafter.

Hdqs. A and B, Ft. Grant, A. T.; F, Ft. Apache, A. T.; C, Ft. Huachuca, A. T.; D, Ft. McDowell, A. T.; K, Ft. Verde, A. T.; I, Ft. Bowie, A. T.; G, Ft. Mojave, A. T.; H, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; E, Ft. Lowell, A. T.; M, Whipple Bks. A. T.

1st Lieut. M. P. Maus is relieved from duty in connection with Indian affairs at Fort Apache, A. T., and will proceed to Fort Grant, reporting upon arrival to the commanding officer for duty with his company (F. O. 59, June 14, D. Ariz.)

In view of the insecurity that would result from removal of the troops from Fort Verde, Co. K will delay its departure until arrival of the company of the 8th Inf. assigned there, when it will proceed to Fort McDermitt, Nev., its station in the Dept. of California (S. O. 55, June 17, D. Ariz.)

Co. H is relieved from duty at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., to date July 1 (S. O. 68, June 29, Dept. M.)

Leave for one month is granted 2d Lieut. F. O. Ferris (S. O. 69, July 1, Dept. M.)

2nd Infantry, Colonel Frank Wheaton.

Hdqs. A, B, C, D, E, F, and H, Ft. Omaha, Neb.; G and K, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; I, Ft. Robinson, Neb.

Major Edmund Butler will, after the arrival of Co. A, 14th Inf., at Fort Townsend, proceed to comply with G. O. 5, Div. of Pacific (S. O. 104, June 23, D. Columbia.)

The Colonel, Staff, Band, and Cos. D, E, F, and K will, July 1, march from Fort Coeur d'Alene to Rathdrum, and thence by the Northern Pacific Railroad—the Colonel, Staff, Band, and Cos. D, E, and F to Fort Omaha, and Co. K to Fort Niobrara. Co. B will, July 4, march from Boise Barracks to Kuna, and thence by rail to Fort Omaha. Co. I will, July 1, march from Fort Klamath to Ashland, Ore., and thence by rail to Fort Robinson, Neb. Cos. C, G, and H will, July 4, march from Fort Spokane to Sprague, W. T., and thence by rail—Cos. C and H to Fort Omaha, and Co. G to Fort Niobrara. Co. A will, July 1, proceed by boat and rail from Fort Townsend to Fort Omaha. The Lieutenant-Colonel will leave Fort Spokane with the companies of his regiment at that post, accompanying them as far as Omaha, Neb., en route to his future station, Fort Robinson. Cos. G, I, and K will proceed to their respective stations via Omaha (S. O. 105, June 24, D. Columbia.)

Upon the departure of Co. I from Fort Klamath, Sergt. Smith M. Shewbridge will report to 2d Lieut. Herbert H. Sargent, 2d Cav., to remain on duty as member of the guard until the expiration of his term of service, July 26 (S. O. 106, June 25, D. Columbia.)

3rd Infantry, Colonel John R. Brooke.

Hdqs. A, G, H, and K, Ft. Snaw, M. T.; B, D, F, and I, Ft. Missoula, M. T.; C and E, Ft. Ellis, M. T.

Leave for fifteen days is granted 2d Lieut. Haydn S. Cole, Ft. Snelling, Minn. (S. O. 59, June 25, D. Dak.)

Leave for one month is granted 2d Lieut. Omar Bundy (S. O. 69, July 1, Dept. M.)

The extension of leave on account of disability granted Capt. George W. H. Stouch is further extended two months on account of disability (S. O., July 2, H. Q. A.)

4th Infantry, Colonel William P. Carlin.

Hdqs. C, D, E, and H, Ft. Coeur d'Alene, Idaho; A, B, F, I, and K, Ft. Spokane, Wash. T.; G, Boise Barracks, Idaho.

Co. A is relieved from duty at Fort Leavenworth, to date July 1 (S. O. 68, June 29, Dept. M.)

5th Infantry, Colonel John D. Wilkins.

Hdqs. A, B, C, D, E, F, G, and H, Ft. Keogh, M. T.; I and K, Ft. Custer, M. T.

Leave for one month is granted 2d Lieut. E. R. Gilman, Fort Keogh, M. T., to take effect about July 1 (S. O. 60, June 29, D. Dak.)

1st Lieut. Thomas M. Woodruff, A. S. O., will proceed, in the order named, from Washington, D. C., to Nantucket, Edgartown, Cottage City, and Gay Head, Mass.; Block Island and Narragansett Pier, R. I.; New London and New Haven, Conn.; N. Y. City; Sandy Hook and Atlantic City, N. J.; Philadelphia, Penn.; Chincoteague, Va.; Ocean City, Md., and Cape Henlopen, Del., and make a thorough inspection of the Signal Service stations. Lieut. Woodruff is authorized to inspect unserviceable Signal Service property at the several stations, and to condemn and destroy such as may be found worn out and worthless (S. O., July 7, H. Q. A.)

6th Infantry, Colonel Alex. McD. McCook.

Hdqs. H, and I, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; A, B, C, D, E, F, and G, Ft. Douglas, Utah; K, Salt Lake City, Utah.

2d Lieut. L. W. V. Kennon will proceed to the Bellevue Rifle Range on public business (S. O. 73, June 25, D. Platte.)

Capt. William M. Wherry and Jeremiah P. Schindler are relieved as members of the G. C.-M. at Fort Douglas, Utah, and Major Edward G. Bush, Capt. James W. Powell, Jr., and 2d Lieut. Zerah W. Torrey are detailed additional members of said court (S. O. 75, June 28, D. Platte.)

1st Lieut. Alexander M. Wetherill is relieved as J.-A. of the G. C.-M. at Fort Douglas, Utah, and 1st Lieut. George B. Walker is detailed in his stead (S. O. 75, June 28, D. Platte.)

The C. O. Fort Douglas will send a lieutenant and four enlisted men to Camp Medicine Butte, Wyo., to arrive there July 10, to take charge during the interval between the departure of the present garrison and the arrival of another (S. O. 77, June 30, D. Platte.)

2d Lieut. Lyman W. V. Kennon is announced as Aide-de-Camp to Brig.-Gen. Crook, comdg. (G. O. 7, July 1, D. Platte.)

Leave for one month is granted 2d Lieut. B. W. Atkinson (S. O. 60, July 1, Dept. M.)

Wherry's and Schindler's companies of the 6th (I and H), arrived at Fort Leavenworth, July 4.

7th Infantry, Colonel Henry C. Merriam.

Hdqs. A, C, D, E, F, H, and K, Ft. Laramie, Wyo.; B and E, Camp Pilot Butte, Wyo.; G and I, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.

2d Lieut. Charles H. Cochran, Fort Laramie, will report for duty under the Inspector of Rifle Practice, in connection with the approaching Rept. Rifle Competition at the Bellevue Rifle Range (S. O. 74, June 28, D. Platte.)

Leave for one month is granted 2d Lieut. A. P. Buffington (S. O. 69, July 1, Dept. M.)

8th Infantry, Colonel August V. Kautz.

Hdqs. F, and H, Ft. Lowell, Ariz.; A, Ft. Bowie, Ariz.; C, Ft. Mojave, Ariz.; D and K, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; B, E, and I, Ft. Grant, Ariz.; G, Ft. McDowell, Ariz.

In compliance with telegram from the Lieutenant-General, decreasing the strength of the 1st and increasing that of the 8th Inf., fifty-seven men are transferred from the 1st to the 8th, to take effect July 1 (S. O. 55, June 17, D. Ariz.)

G. O. 5 is so far modified as to assign Cos. F and H to Fort Lowell, A. T., instead of Fort Grant, A. T. Co. B from Fort Lowell to Fort Grant (S. O. 45, June 23, Div. P.)

G. O. 5 is modified so as to assign Co. E to Fort Grant, A. T., instead of Fort Apache, A. T., and Co. I to Fort Grant instead of Fort Verde. The station of the Major is changed from Fort Huachuca to Fort McDowell; he will proceed with Co. F to Maricopa, A. T., thence to Fort McDowell (S. O. 46, June 24, Div. P.)

The resignation of 1st Lieut. Henry Johnson, Jr., has been accepted by the President, to take effect July 2 (S. O., July 3, H. Q. A.)

9th Infantry, Colonel John S. Mason.

Hdqs. A, C, D, E, F, H, I, and K, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.; G, Ft. Bridger, Wyo.; B, Camp Medicine Butte, Wyo.

The Cheyenne Leader, referring to the approaching departure of the regiment for Arizona, says: "General Miles has been asking earnestly for troops to fight the Apaches, and the gallant 9th will fill the bill."

General Miles, says the Kansas Times, is making arrangements to quarter the families of the officers and men of the 9th at Fort Union, N. M. There is certainly no room for them in Arizona, as all regular posts are occupied, and the regiment will for the present be compelled to do field service.

10th Infantry, Colonel Henry Douglass.

Hdqs. B, C, E, and I, Ft. Union, N. M.; A and E, Ft. Lyon, Colo.; D and H, Ft. Bliss, Tex.; G and K, Uncompahgre, Colo.

Private Benj. Blue, Co. K, has qualified as a sharpshooter.

11th Infantry, Colonel Richard I. Dodge.

Hdqs. A, D, E, and K, Ft. Sully, D. T.; B and F, Ft. A. Lincoln, D. T.; C and H, Ft. Buford, D. T.; G, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; I, Ft. Bennett, D. T.

Leave for one month is granted Capt. C. F. Roe, Fort A. Lincoln, D. T., to take effect about July 1 (S. O. 59, June 25, D. Dak.)

12th Infantry, Colonel Orlando B. Willcox.

Hdqs. A, B, D, F, G, and I, Madison Bks., N. Y.; C, Plattsburgh Bks., N. Y.; E and K, Ft. Niagara, N. Y.; H, Ft. Ontario, N. Y.

Leave for one month is granted 2d Lieut. D. E. McCarthy (S. O. 69, July 1, Dept. M.)

13th Infantry, Colonel Luther P. Bradley.
Hdqs. Santa Fe, N. M.; A and B, Ft. Bayard, N. M.; C and E, Ft. Stanton, N. M.; D, F, G, H, and I, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; K, Ft. Selden, N. M.

Leave for one month is granted 2d Lieut. J. J. Weinberg (S. O. 69, July 1, Dept. M.)

14th Infantry, Colonel Lewis C. Hunt.

Hdqs. B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, and K, Vancouver Bks., Wash. T.; A, Ft. Townsend, Wash.

The C. O. Vancouver Barracks will send 1st Sergt. Weston A. Hubbard, Co. G, to Seattle, W. T. (S. O. 102, June 21, D. Columbia.)

The C. O. Vancouver Barracks will detail one sergeant, one corporal, and eight privates under charge of Capt. George W. Davis to proceed to Fort Klamath, and thence east to Capt. Clarence E. Dutton, Ord. Dept., on duty in the field in connection with the U. S. geological surveys, and assist this officer in the survey of Crater Lake and his exploration of the Cascade Range of Mountains (S. O. 106, June 23, D. Columbia.)

15th Infantry, Colonel Joseph N. G. Whistler.
Hdqs. A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, and L, Ft. Randolph, D. T.; B and I, Ft. Pembina, D. T.; C and K, Camp Poplar River, M. T.

Leave for one month is granted 2d Lieut. John Cotter (S. O. 69, July 1, Dept. M.)

16th Infantry, Colonel Matthew M. Blunt.

Hdqs. A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, and L, Ft. Concho, Tex.; D and E, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; I, Ft. Davis, Tex.; G and K, San Antonio, Tex.

Leave for one month is granted 2d Lieut. W. H. Johnston, Jr. (S. O. 69, July 1, Dept. M.)

17th Infantry, Colonel Alexander Chambers.

Hdqs. B, D, and H, Ft. Yates, D. T.; A and G, Ft. Lincoln, D. T.; C, F, and I, Ft. Totten, D. T.; E and K, Ft. Custer, Mont.

Leave for one month is granted 2d Lieut. C. D. Clay (S. O. 69, July 1, Dept. M.)

A furlough for four months, with permission to go beyond sea, is granted Sergt. John Watson, Co. A (S. O. 94, July 2, Div. M.)

18th Infantry, Colonel John E. Yard.

Hdqs. A, B, and D, Ft. Hayes, Kas.; E and F, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; C and I, Ft. Gibson, I. T.; G, H, and K, Ft. Riley, Kan.

Leave for one month is granted 2d Lieut. W. J. Pardee (S. O. 69, July 1, Dept. M.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. William B. Wheeler is extended fifteen days (S. O. 94, July 2, Div. M.)

20th Infantry, Colonel Elwell S. Otis.

Hdqs. A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, and K, Ft. Assiniboine, M. T.; D and G, Ft. Macinnis, M. T.

Leave for six months, to take effect about Aug. 1, is granted 2d Lieut. Henry B. Moon, Jr. (S. O. 94, July 2, H. Q. A.)

The extension of leave on Surgeon's certificate granted 1st Lieut. Thomas W. Lord is further extended one month on Surgeon's certificate (S. O. 94, July 3, H. Q. A.)

21st Infantry, Colonel Henry A. Morrow.

Hdqs. A, C, E, F, and G, Ft. Sidney, Neb.; B, I, and K, Ft. Fred. Steele, Wyo.; D and H, Ft. Bridger, Wyo.

2d Lieut. Henry D. Styer, Fort Fred. Steele, Wyo., will report for duty under the Inspector of Rifle Practice, in connection with the approaching Dept. Rifle Competition at the Bellevue Rifle Range (S. O. 7, June 30, D. Platte.)

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Almon L. Parmeter is extended one month (S. O. 94, July 2, Div. M.)

22nd Infantry, Colonel Peter F. Swaine.

Hdqs. A, B, D, G, H, and K, Ft. Lewis, Colo.; C, F, and I, Ft. Lyon, Colo.; E, Ft. Marcy, N. M.

Capt. H. H. Ketchum and W. W. Daugherty and 1st Lieut. B. C. Lockwood are detailed members of the G. C.-M. at Fort Lewis, Colo. (S. O. 55, June 17, D. Ariz.)

A furlough for six months, with permission to go beyond the sea, will be granted Sergt. John Wynne, Co. G (S. O. 55, June 17, D. Ariz.)

23rd Infantry, Colonel Henry M. Black.

Hdqs. F, G, H, and I, Ft. Wayne, Mich.; A and B, Ft. Brady, Mich.; C and D, Ft. Porter, N. Y.; E and K, Ft. Mackinac, Mich.

Willcox, A. T., is designated as the station of 2d Lieut. J. A. Dapray, from April 19, 1886 (F. O. 59, June 14, D. Ariz.)

24th Infantry, Colonel Zenas R. Bliss.

Hdqs. D, and H, Ft. Supply, Ind. T.; A and K, Ft. Reno, Ind. T.; B and F, Ft. Elliott, Tex.; C, E, G, and I, Ft. Sill, Ind. T.

25th Infantry, Colonel George L. Andrews.

Hdqs. B, C, F, and I, Ft. Snelling, Minn.; A, D, H, and K, Ft. Meade, Dak.; E and G, Ft. Sisseton, Dak.

The leave granted Capt. Edwin J. Stivers is extended one month (S. O. 97, July 7, Div. M.)

Appointments, Promotions, Retirements, Transfers, Casualties, etc., of Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Army recorded in the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, July 3, 1886.

CASUALTY.

1st Lieutenant Henry Johnson, Jr., 8th Infantry, resigned July 2, 1886.

Courts-martial.

The following courts have been ordered:

At Fort Davis, Tex., July 1. Detail: Major C. H. Carlton, 3d Cav.; Major W. H. Gardner, Surg.; Capt. J. C. Thompson, 1st Lieut. J. F. Simpson, F. H. Hurdle, Q. M., and A. C. Dugan, Jr., and 2d Lieut. J. W. Heard, 3d Cav., and 1st Lieut. G. K. Hunter, Adj. 3d Cav., J. A. (S. O. 76, June 28, D. Tex.)
At Jefferson Barracks, Mo., July 2. Detail: Capt. Robert H. Montgomery, 5th Cav.; Capt. Adam Kramer, 6th Cav.; Capt. Samuel M. Swigert, 2d Cav.; 1st Lieut. George F. Chase, 2d Cav.; 1st Lieut. Stanton A. Mason, 4th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Frederick W. Sibley, 2d Cav.; 2d Lieut. Charles H. Grierson, 10th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Francis D. Rucker, 2d Cav., and 1st Lieut. Philip P. Powell, 9th Cav., J. A. (S. O. 7, July 7, H. Q. A.)
At Fort Wayne, Mich., July 3. Detail: Major Henry McElerry, surgeon; Capt. Geo. M. Randall, Jos. T. Haskell, Chas. Wheaton, Richard I. Eskridge, 1st Lieut. Frederick L. Dodge, Orlando L. Wieting, Chas. H. Heyl, 2d Lieut. Edwin P. Fendleton, Wm. H. Allaire, Daniel B. Devore, 2d Inf., and 1st Lieut. Stephen O'Connor, 23d Inf., J. A. (S. O. 78, Div. Atl., July 8.)

Army Boards.

The Board of Ordnance Officers to assess the damage which may accrue to the U. S. by the granting of the right of way to the Kensington and Tacony R. R. Co. through the arsenal grounds at Bridgetown, Pa., will reconvene at Frankford Arsenal, Pa., July 14, to reconsider its assessment of

damages in connection with the question of any advantages which may be derived from the location of the railroad (S. O. 7, July 6, H. Q. A.)

Retirements of Enlisted Men.

Private John H. Pearson, General Service, is, upon his own application, placed upon the retired list, June 30 (S. O., July 6, H. Q. A.)

Saddle and Bridle.—In regard to the regulation saddle and bridle for mounted officers, the Lieutenant General concurs in the opinion of the Inspector General in that the McClellan Saddle and Shoe-maker Bit, as modified and adopted by G. O. 73, A. G. O., 1885, should be used by the officers, as well as by the men of their commands. (Letter A. G. O., June 23, 1886.)

General Service Clerks and Messengers.—By authority of the Secretary of War the following were discharged and re-enlisted to date July 1, 1886, as general service clerks: August Beck (chief clerk), \$1,200; Max Michaelis, Robert Alexander, Adolph Gerhard, \$1,100 each; Charles C. Ames, Archie G. Brownlee, Albert DeFord, Maurice Doherty, Christian Koch, Frederick A. Petersen, John R. Shirley, Frank Steinbart, \$1,000 each. As general service messengers: Wm. C. Bell, Michael Hogan, David O'Keefe, Frank C. Spencer (S. O. 96, Div. Mo., July 6.)

DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Division of the Atlantic.—Maj.-Gen. Schofield.

Major-General Schofield, U. S. A., has caused a camp to be established at Creedmoor for a few weeks so that the U. S. troops in New York Harbor may have an opportunity to practice at the longer ranges. Captains Weir, Fessenden, and Van Reed were to take their companies there on Saturday of this week, and will be relieved next Saturday by three other companies.

Dept. of the Missouri.—Brig. Gen. J. H. Potter.

The Kansas Times says: Cos. A, 4th Inf., and H, 1st Inf., leave July 1. Captain Armstrong will travel with his Co. H, 1st Infantry, to Fort Halleck, where he will assume command. Capt. Seton, with his Co. A, 1st Inf., goes to Fort Spokane. Both companies have been doing duty at Fort Leavenworth since October, 1881, and the association formed by the officers and men with those who are stationed here and residing in the city have been very agreeable and the departure is sincerely regretted.

Dept. of Texas.—Brig. Gen. D. S. Stanley.

In G. O. 21 and 22 of June 29 and 30, Gen. Stanley fixes the number and pay of employees and the amounts to be spent for pay of extra duty men during the fiscal year 1886-87.

Dept. of the Platte.—Brig. Gen. George Crook.

The Omaha Herald, referring to the bill to purchase a new site for Fort Omaha, says: "The simple truth is that Gen. Sheridan is the moving spirit in this matter. He is impressed with Omaha's desirable location as a point for a big fort. The present site and grounds are inadequate, and he recommends the securing of a larger and more advantageous site."

Dept. of Arizona.—Brig.-Gen. N. A. Miles.

A despatch was received at Fort Huachuca July 3, from General Miles, to signal to Antelope Springs. Swisshelme's and Stein's Peak that the hostile Apaches were returning to Arizona, and ordering every water hole to be carefully guarded and couriers to notify the settlers generally. It is believed the hostiles are heading for Dragoons, where it is thought they intend to make a stand.

A Tombstone despatch of July 8 says: "It has been a matter of surprise to many why Gen. Miles failed to secure the Papago scouts. It is now discovered that Geronimo anticipated Miles and had his emissaries working among the Pima, Maricopa and Papago Indians. It has been proved beyond doubt that a half-breed recently arrested on the Maricopa reservation for inciting the Indians to join the Apaches was an agent of Geronimo to induce these friendly Indians to act as scouts."

Dept. of the Columbia.—Brig. Gen. John Gibbon.

The order removing troops from Fort Klamath, Ore., has been rescinded by the Secretary of War, in consequence of the earnest solicitations of the people to have them remain, as it is believed their removal would be detrimental to the interests of that country.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT SNELLING, MINN.

JULY 6, 1886.

We had a royal time here on the 5th (for the 4th) and officers and men did their best to make the occasion a pleasant one. The races, on the garrison parade, commenced at 2 p. m., and were carried out as follows:

Foot race—100 yds., prize \$2.00; slow mule race, 1st prize, \$3.00, 2d prize, \$2.00; three-legged race—100 yds., 1st prize, \$3.00, 2d prize, \$2.00; climbing greased pole, prize, 35.00; foot race—200 yds., 1st prize, \$3.00, 2d prize, \$1.50; hurdle race, 1st prize, \$3.00, 2d prize, \$2.00, 3d prize, \$1.00; sack race—50 yds., prize, \$2.00; foot race—40 yds., 1st prize, \$4.00, 2d prize, \$2.00; tug of war, teams of eight men, prize, \$8.00, to the winning team; jumping, money prizes; blindfold race, 100 yds., entries limited to number of wheelbarrows, prize, \$3.00; greased pig, pig caught and put in a box and the property of the captor; walking race, prize, \$2.00; foot race, prize, \$2.00; At 9.30 p. m. there was a fine display of fireworks at the upper parade.

FORT CUSTER, M. T.

The Kansas Times says: Chaplain Macomber is absent on 30 days' leave.

Lieut. A. L. Mills was among the first to qualify as sharpshooter this year.

A colored ordnance sergeant has been ordered to this station. Let him come, there's plenty of room.

The officers of the post have contributed \$300 towards celebrating the Fourth of July. Gen. Dudley's autograph appears on the list for a cool hundred.

"U. S. INFANTRY AND CAVALRY SCHOOL."

The examinations of the two classes have been completed and the general standing of the Lieutenants determined as follows:

FIRST CLASS.

	Hamley's art of war	Interna- tional law.	Feeling and thoughts...	Feeling and thoughts...
Daniel H. Boughton, 3d Cav.	1	1	9	
W. H. Johnson, Jr., 16th Inf.	2	2	4	
D. E. McCarthy, 12th Inf.	3	4	0	
C. D. Clay, 17th Inf.	4	9	18	
W. A. Shunk, 8th Cav.	5	3	3	
C. N. Clinch, 24th Inf.	6	19	16	
E. G. Irwin, 3d Cav.	7	8	1	
John Cotter, 15th Inf.	7	8	16	7
W. A. Nichols, 23d Inf.	9	17	2	
C. H. Cabanis, Jr., 18th Inf.	10	6	13	
John Y. F. Blake, 6th Cav.	11	11	11	
W. J. Pardee, 18th Inf.	12	5	17	
J. J. Weinberg, 18th Inf.	13	22	23	
P. E. Trippie, 10th Cav.	14	8	14	
T. W. Moore, 22d Inf.	15	19	27	1
A. F. Buffington, 7th Inf.	16	12	8	
Hugh J. McGrath, 4th Cav.	17	1	1	
C. W. Mason, 4th Inf.	18	23	20	
B. Alvord, 20th Inf.	19	10	5	
F. O. Ferris, 1st Inf.	20	24	22	
J. P. O'Neill, 14th Inf.	21	30	28	2
B. V. Vance, 19th Inf.	22	18	30	2
Osmar Bundy, 3d Inf.	23	15	16	1
E. S. Robbins, 3d Cav.	24	27	19	
R. B. Pardeck, 6th Cav.	25	29	21	
E. B. Weeks, 5th Inf.	26	25	24	
W. Atkinson, 8th Inf.	27	23	28	
L. S. McCormick, 7th Cav.	28	23	25	2
W. P. Scott, 1st Cav.	29	21	10	
R. M. Blatchford, 11th Inf.	30	30	26	

should not be as safe as those of Europe. Artillery officers await with interest some official knowledge of the results of firing dynamite projectiles from large guns. If this can be done without premature explosion of the dynamite the long contest between armored ships and land batteries may be regarded as settled in favor of the latter, because a ship may be destroyed by a shell striking the vessel and not directly piercing the armor.

FORTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

A number of important subjects were disposed of at the meeting of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs on Tuesday. A favorable report was adopted upon Senator Dolph's bill establishing the order of promotion in the Medical Department of the Army and also upon the bill introduced by Senator Ingalls authorizing the appointment as 1st lieutenants and assistant surgeons of all acting assistant surgeons who have served 24 years in the Army or volunteer service. An agreement having been reached upon these two measures, favorable recommendations were authorized on all the pending medical nominations. It was also agreed to report favorably the nominations of Lieuts. Steevers and Dickman. The only nominations yet unacted upon in the Committee are those of Lieuts. Simpson and Morgan, and the other promotions in the cavalry arm which are hung up in consequence of the protests of Major Merrill and Lieut. Kingsbury. Favorable reports were adopted upon other measures as follows: S. 2627. Authorizing the Secretaries of War and Navy to apportion to the widows and children the pay and allowances of officers of the two services who refuse or neglect to provide for their families; S. 2806. To settle with the State of Missouri for services rendered by its militia in the suppression of the Rebellion, and H. R. 4616; to reimburse Major Michael P. Small, Commissary of Subsistence, with the sum of \$3,780.63, being amount of Government funds embezzled from him by his clerk. The latter bill was amended so as to provide for the reference of Major Small's claim to the Court of Claims for opinion as to whether or not the loss was incurred without any fault or neglect on the part of Major Small. Accompanying the report, is a recent letter from Secretary Endicott, who was asked for an expression of his views, which he gives as follows:

The sum which Major Small prays for relief from responsibility appears to have been embezzled by Major Small's trusted clerk, the amount being taken in installments from moneys received from sales of subsistence stores to officers. These peculations were made possible by Major Small's failure to compare his account of sales, cash receipts and certificates of deposit. Had this been done at any time during the two years it seems that the frauds must have been detected. From the testimonials presented and from his record, Major Small appears to be a faithful and able officer, and it may be that on this account the Senate will consent to pass the bill; but in view of all the circumstances, I can but say that in my opinion, these peculations, and the consequent loss to the United States, were due to the negligence and over-confidence of Major Small himself.

Senator Gorman, July 6, submitted a proposed amendment to the Naval Appropriation bill to appropriate \$25,000 to enable the Secretary of the Navy to carry out the recommendations of the Naval Board, and purchase a pneumatic gun carriage and necessary attachments.

The Senate Naval Committee has made a favorable report on the joint resolution No. 24, allowing Lts. G. B. Harber and Wm. H. Schuetz sea duty pay while engaged in the search for Lieut. Chipp and party, and for the time employed in bringing home the remains of Lieut.-Comdr. DeLong and party.

The following bills were passed by the Senate on Thursday: S. 882. To increase the pay of ensigns of the U. S. Navy; S. 702. For the relief of the sufferers of the wreck of the U. S. S. *Tallapoosa*; S. 725. To reimburse Major G. W. Candee for money stolen from him, and S. 794. To place A. H. Von Luettwitz on the retired list of the Army, with the rank and pay of captain of cavalry.

The bill to extend the time for filing claims for compensation for horses and other property lost in the military service of the U. S. was indefinitely postponed by the Senate on Thursday.

The nomination of Fitz John Porter to be a Colonel in the Army on the retired list was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, after some little debate over the form in which it was made out. The law restoring Porter to the Army expressly prohibits him from drawing any back pay. The President nominates him in such a form that his commission will date from the time he was dismissed, and so that it will not appear on the records that he has been out of the Army at all. There is a question whether under this form, if he is confirmed, he cannot go to the Court of Claims and bring suit for salary from the time he was dismissed until the time of his restoration. It was made apparent that Senators Logan, Plumb, and others will oppose the confirmation of Porter, particularly on this point.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs at a meeting on Wednesday reconsidered its action upon the Senate bill for the relief of Mr. Quackenbush, late commander, U. S. N., and decided to pigeon-hole it. A favorable report was adopted upon the bill for the relief of Mary E. Hopkins.

The following resolution was introduced in the House July 5:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, requested to send to this House the report of Lieut.-Colonel H. M. Lazelle, U. S. A., relating to the grand manoeuvres of the English army in India, the organization of said army, and other kindred subjects.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

S. 2815, Hale. That any officer, who, after 20 years or more of service, has been or shall hereafter be placed on the retired list of the Navy by reason of physical defect, which defect was not a disqualification for service under the regulations at the time of such officer's original entry into the service, but has subsequently been made so, shall, upon the certificate of the Retiring Board to the said state of facts, be held to be retired for disability incident to the service, and shall receive the rate of pay established by law for officers of his grade retired under such disability.

S. 2821. Authorizing the publication of additional volumes of "The War of the Rebellion," sufficient in number to supply all posts of the Grand Army of the Republic not now receiving them through Senators, Members, and delegates in Congress.

The Artillery School Printing Office has recently issued "Notes on the Distribution of Iron Ore in the U. S.," by Lieut. A. W. Vogdes, 5th U. S. Artillery, and "Practical Problems in Minor Tactics and Strategy," by Lieut. J. P. Wieser, 1st U. S. Art. Both are highly interesting papers.

THE NAVY.

NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

N. Atlantic Station—Rear Admiral S. B. Luce.

GALENA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Colby M. Chester. Joined the North Atlantic fleet at Portland July 3.

JUNIATA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. G. T. Davis. At New York. Anchored off Staten Island. Will shortly sail on a voyage around the world to visit unfrequented ports.

SWATARA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. E. T. Woodward. At Portland, Me.

TENNESSEE, 1st rate, 22 guns (f. s. n. a. s.), Capt. Robert Boyd. At Portland, Me.

YANTIC, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Francis M. Green. At Portland, Me.

S. Atlantic Station—Captain E. E. Potter

(in command temporarily). Commodore J. H. Russell will shortly command this station.

Mails should be addressed to care of U. S. Consul, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, unless otherwise noted, or care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London.

ALLIANCE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Charles McGregor. Went on a trial trip July 7, and returned same day to Fort Monroe. Sailed July 8 from Norfolk, Va., for Newport, R. I. She will shortly be ordered to join the South Atlantic Station. The Inspection Board reported to the Navy Department that she is in good condition, although her speed is only nine knots.

LANCASTER, 2d rate, 10 guns, Capt. Edward E. Potter. (Will be relieved by Capt. S. L. Breese.) Flagship of the South Atlantic Station. Sailed from Cape Town, South Africa, June 23, 1886, for St. Helena.

TALLAPOOSA, 4th rate, 2 guns, Comdr. William Whitehead. Arrived at Trinidad, June 25.

European Station—R.-Adm. Sam. R. Franklin.

Mails should be addressed to care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.

PENSACOLA, 2d rate, 16 guns, Captain George Dewey. Was at Smyrna, June 15. Expected to reach the Island of Syria early in July.

KEARSARGE, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Charles D. Sigbee (temporary f. s. e. s.). At Constantinople July 7, 1886. Will shortly join the *Pensacola* at Syria, and both vessels will proceed to Athens.

A cable from Constantinople, July 7, 1886, says: Minister Cox, the members of the Legation, the officers of the *Kearsarge*, and 100 of the crew, were also entertained to-night at a sumptuous dinner at the Imperial Admiralty, the house of the Minister of Marine. Muvi Pacha was the grand master of the ceremonies representing the Sultan. Many cordial toasts to the prosperity of both countries were given, among others the health of the President and the Sultan. Great enthusiasm was shown and hopes expressed that the crescent flag and the Stars and Stripes would ever be found waving in friendly union. References were made to the great friendship existing between the two countries. The table was laid in the Sultan's apartments of the Admiralty house. The whole place was tastefully dressed with flags, and the Marine Band played select music. The building was illuminated with a brilliant display of fireworks. Dinner was served to the crew in a separate apartment precisely the same as that given to the officers. The cable also informs us that the imperial princes visited the *Kearsarge* on the afternoon of July 8. Admiral Franklin was admitted to a farewell audience with the Sultan July 9. He will sail to rejoin the flagship at Syria on Monday, July 12, and proceed to the Piræus, where the *Kearsarge*, parting company, will take a cruise round the Levant coast previous to returning to Constantinople about October.

QUINNEBAUG, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comd. Geo. W. Coffin. Reported by telegraph to have arrived at Antwerp July 5, 1886.

Pacific Station—Rear-Adm. E. Y. McCauley.

Mails, unless otherwise noted, should be addressed to care U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. C.

ADAMS, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Louis Kempff. At Payta, Peru, May 31.

HARTFORD, 2d rate, 16 guns (f. s. p. s.), Capt. J. H. Gillis. Reported by cable to have left Payta, Peru, June 22, for Callao. Capt. J. H. Gillis assumed command at Payta June 18, and was appointed chief of staff.

IROQUOIS, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Yates Stirling. At Coquimbo, early part of May. Was to return to Callao later.

MONONGAHELA, 2d rate, 9 guns, Lieut. Comdr. George B. Livingston in command. Used as a store ship at Coquimbo, Chili.

MOHICAN, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Benjamin F. Day. Sailed from Callao, Peru, March 6, for a cruise to Samoan Islands. Will stop at Marquesas and Tahiti; from thence will visit Fiji, Tonga (possibly) and Auckland, N. Z. On return will stop at Pitcairn and Easter Islands, reaching S. American coast early in the fall. At Apia, Samoa, May 28.

PINTA, 4th rate, screw, 2 guns, Lieut. Comdr. Henry E. Nichols. Address care of Navy Pay Agent, San Francisco, Cal. At Juneau, Alaska, June 8. Will go to Sitka about the middle of July for supplies.

Lieut. Commander H. E. Nichols reports to the Navy Department, under date of Juneau, Alaska, June 8, that the *Pinta* arrived there June 6, from Chilcoat, where the steam launch was left in command of an officer. As soon as the mail steamer returned from Sitka, he would go back to Chilcoat and remain there as long as necessary, probably until about the end of the month. If the miners had all gone in then, and all was quiet, he would send the launch back to Sitka, and return to Juneau with the ship. About the middle of July he would proceed to Sitka to fill up with provisions.

SHENANDOAH, 2d rate, 9 guns, Captain Byron Wilson. At Payta, Peru, May 31. Has been or-

dered to proceed to San Francisco for repairs, touching en route at South and Central American ports.

Asiatic Station—Rear-Admiral J. L. Davis.

Vessel with (+), address, Mail, to care U. S. Consul, Yokohama, Japan.

ALERT, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Chas. J. Barclay. At Yokohama, Japan, June 11. She will return to the U. S., reaching San Francisco about the middle of September.

BROOKLYN, 2d rate, 14 guns, Capt. E. O. Matthews. At New York Navy-yard, being overhauled. Ordered to proceed to the Asiatic Station to relieve the *Trenton*. It is expected that she will sail early in July.

ESSEX, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. T. F. Jewell. At Navy yard, New York. Expects to sail for the Asiatic Station the latter part of July.

MARION, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Merrill Miller. Cruising on Coast of China June 1. Left Foochow May 17. Arrived at Shanghai May 20.

MONOCACY, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Henry Glass. Was at Canton June 11.

OMAHA, 3d rate, f. s. a. s., 12 guns, Captain Thos. O. Selfridge, commanding. At Yokohama, June 11.

OSSEEE, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. John F. McGleney. At Yokohama, Japan, June 11.

PALOS, 4th rate, 6 howitzers, Lieut.-Commander T. Nelson. Arrived at Nagasaki June 2, and left June 3 for Corea.

TRINITY, 3d rate, 10 guns, Capt. Robert L. Phythian. Arrived at Aden, Arabia, July 7, on her way home. Is expected to arrive at Hampton Roads in September next.

Apprentice Training Squadron.

Address of Portsmouth and Saratoga, care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England, until Aug. 25, and after that date Newport, R. I.

MINNESOTA, 1st rate, 24 guns, Comdr. T. F. Kane. Gunship. Foot of W. 27th Street, North River Entrance from W. 26th Street. P. O. address, Station E, New York.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st rate, 16 guns, sails, flagship of training squadron, Captain Arthur R. Yates. Coaster's Island Harbor, Newport, R. I.

PORTSMOUTH, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Comdr. Chas. V. Gridley. Sailed from Newport, R. I., July 8, for a cruise in European waters.

SARATOGA, 3d rate, 12 guns, Comdr. C. H. Davis. Sailed from Newport, R. I., July 8, for a cruise in European waters.

On Special Service.

CONSTELLATION, 3d rate, 10 guns, Practice Ship of Naval Academy, Commander C. L. Huntington. Sailed from Annapolis, Md., June 23.

DESPATCH, 4th rate, Lieut. Wm. H. Emory, Jr. At New York.

DOLPHIN, despatch boat, ———— At Norfolk, Va.

JAMESTOWN, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns. Comdr. Horace Elmer. Sailed from Annapolis, Md., June 23, on practice cruise.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 8 guns, Comdr. John J. Read. At Erie, Pa.

RANGER, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Chas. E. Clark. Arrived at San Francisco July 5.

ST. MARY'S, sails, 8 guns, Comdr. Edwin M. Shepard. N. Y. Schoolship. On her annual cruise. A telegram reported her on June 21 at Lisbon, Portugal.

VANDALLA, 2d rate, 8 guns, Captain Henry L. Howison. At the New York Navy-yard.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The captains and lieutenants of the British war ships engaged in protecting the fisheries on the Newfoundland coast have been created justices of the peace.

The officers of the Brazilian man-of-war *Almirante Barroso*, including the young prince, paid an official visit to Commodore Chandler at the New York Navy-yard on the morning of July 5.

Mr. McPherson has offered an amendment to the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill providing for an appropriation of \$25,000 for repairing and preserving granite dry dock at the Brooklyn, N. Y., Navy-yard.

FRIENDS of the Panama Canal scheme say that M. de Lesseps is moving heaven and earth to complete the job. "M. de Lesseps," observes the *San Francisco Wasp*, "would get on faster if he would move less heaven and more earth."

SENATOR MITCHELL, of Oregon, has submitted a proposed amendment to the General Deficiency Appropriation bill to provide for the payment to John Knoch and son of \$20,274.25 for wharfage and care of the monitor *Roanoke* from March 17, 1877, to the time of its sale, in 1883, including towage and pilotage, and to pay them \$38,840.40 in full for the cost of changing the iron frame of the *Puritan*.

SPAIN, says the *Progrès Militaire*, once the first maritime nation of the world, has long lost all claim to that title. Without aspiring to regain it, Spain, however, is in earnest to place her fleet on a par with other navies, and with this view the Council of Ministers has determined to abandon the course of building costly line-of-battle ships, and to spend all the money on the construction of powerful cruisers possessing a high rate of speed. The vessels proposed will be of 5,000 tons, and concurrently with their construction a fleet of torpedo boats will be built.

The civil force at the Navy Department was made welcome July 5 at "Grasslands," the country home of Secretary Whitney, three miles from Washington. An invitation to enjoy the freedom of the place was extended to the Department several days before. All the rooms were thrown open for the visitors to roam in and out at will. Secretary Whitney was out of town, and the guests were entertained by Private Secretary Hanna. A lunch was served, and during the afternoon the party enjoyed itself in picnic fashion upon the pleasant lawns, far from the noise of pistols and firecrackers.

The *Atlanta* will be put in commission about the middle of July.

The semi-annual Navy Register will not be issued until some decision has been reached regarding the naval cadets who are to be retained in the Service. Were it not for this delay, it could be issued immediately.

The Naval Committee has been informed by Speaker Carlisle that the bill for the reconstruction of the Navy will be among those to be passed before adjournment, if it is so modified as to reduce the amount of the appropriation, the idea being that the work on the new navy could be started with much less money, further appropriations to be made from time to time. It was recommended that the amount be cut down one-half. The Committee, are of the opinion, however, that that would not be enough money to last through the year, and propose to make some modifications. Chairman Herbert seems quite hopeful that the bill in some shape will pass before the session closes. A meeting is shortly to be held to determine what modifications, if any, can be made.

The board on additional naval vessels will hold a final meeting at the Navy Department some time next week, and it is expected that advertisements for building the four naval vessels provided for, will be issued shortly afterwards. The Secretary of the Navy has been seriously considering the advisability of building one of the vessels after the model of the Japanese vessel, *Nanawa Kan*, which was built in England, and the plans for which have been carefully examined. It cannot be learned that he has finally decided to do so, although it is probable that at least one of the vessels will be modeled after the *Nanawa Kan*. Nothing has been decided about building any of the vessels at the Government yards.

The second stage of the prolonged series of experiments between the sea-going ironclads, under Admiral Lafont, and the Toulon division of plated guardships and torpedo boats has been decided on the Corsican coast. After an exchange of artillery between the two sides, extending over three hours, the whole of the Toulon division, with its torpedo auxiliaries, retreated seaward. The advantage of the encounter is again scored by Admiral Lafont, who next morning got under weigh, en route to Oran, Algeria, while the Toulon Squadron have since regained port to revictual and afterwards rendezvous at Port Mahon, in the Balearic Islands, and prepare for the third and final series of manoeuvres in open sea.

NAVY GAZETTE.

Ordered.

JULY 3.—Lieutenant Wm. P. Day, to the Alliance. Naval Cadets W. O. Hulme, H. E. Parmenter, Hilary P. Jones and Roger Welles, to duty on the Coast Survey.

JULY 4.—Lieutenant Edward J. Dorn, to the receiving ship New Hampshire. Naval Cadets W. B. Hoggatt and F. J. Loomis, to the Essex.

Naval Cadet Wm. R. Shoemaker, to the Brooklyn. Naval Cadets C. S. Williams, I. K. Seymour and Chas. M. Fabs, to duty on the Coast Survey.

JULY 9.—Ensign Chas. S. McClain, to the Naval Hospital, Washington, for treatment from the Pen-sicola Yard.

Detached.

JULY 3.—Lieutenant H. C. Gearing, from the Naval Academy and ordered to the Essex.

Ensign T. D. Griffin, from the Coast Survey and granted three months leave.

Naval Constructor Geo. W. Much, from special duty at the Morgan Iron Works and ordered to special duty at New York.

JULY 6.—Naval Cadet R. E. Coontz, from the Juniata and ordered to the Galena.

Assistant Engineer W. H. Alldredge, from duty at the Washington University, St. Louis, and placed on waiting orders.

JULY 7.—Captain Richard W. Meade, from command of the Dolphin and ordered to continue on special duty.

Leave.

Granted P. A. Engineer John D. Toppin, retired, for three months, with permission to leave the United States.

MARINE CORPS.

JULY 8.—Captain R. W. Huntington granted leave of absence for one month from July 16. 1st Lieutenant Geo. T. Bates granted leave of absence for one month from July 11.

CASUALTIES.

No deaths reported this week to the Surgeon-General of the Navy.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

NAVAL ACADEMY.

ANNAPOIS, MD., July 6, 1886.

SAVE an occasional party of tennis players, or a Baltimore picnic, or the merry crowd which emerges from the steam building at the first stroke of twelve, these beautiful grounds have been positively deserted during the past week. Many of the officers' families who had anticipated leaving here for more pleasant resorts, neglected doing so until the hot weather, which has been delightfully tardy this year, put in an appearance. Now that it has begun, however, they are all leaving.

All hands were given liberty on the 3d, 4th and 5th, to their infinite delight, and from immediately after breakfast until 9.30 p. m. not a cadet was to be seen in the grounds. At Bay Ridge, over on Horn Point, the glorious Fourth was appropriately observed by about "x" picnics from various points along the bay, who spent the day in admiring the grounds, visiting the side shows, and getting gloriously happy in time to take the evening boats for home, to which they were escorted by showers of fireworks.

It is amusing to see how the cadets "sheer off" when picnics approach the grounds, fearing the awful punishments that befall last year's class, when Comdr. Farquhar convened his court, assembled his witnesses, and drew up his charges against eleven frightened cadets, "for flirting with the school girls." They hide their fear, however, by saying that there hasn't been a picnic here worth flirting with, and they're right—for anyone who would flirt with the picnics that have visited the grounds this year deserves nothing better than the most rigid Court-martial.

Captain Ramsay has received orders to remain as Superintendent of the Naval Academy until July 1, 1887, unless

otherwise ordered. He will leave for a short vacation this week, during which time Comdr. Harrington will act as Superintendent. It is not considered here as definitely settled that Captain Ramsay will remain a year longer at the head of the institution. Having been stationed here nearly five years already, it is not expected that his term will be extended for a period longer than necessary to allow his proposed successor, who is said to be on his way home from sea duty, to take charge of the Academy.

The cadets will be given the pleasing change, during this week, from drill in the machine shops to cruising about the surrounding waters in steam launches, running the engines, drilling in fleet tactics, etc.

Nothing further has been heard from the practice ships, which are now probably on their way to Portsmouth, where they will arrive about the 17th inst.

The Salvation Army are visiting Annapolis. The large attendance of bluejackets and marines has led this chaotic gathering to think seriously of forming a Salvation Army.

The academic board recommended Naval Cadet C. H. Hewes, of Pennsylvania, who graduated at the head of his class, to be sent to Greenwich, England, for instruction at the Royal College. Cadet Hewes graduated with marked distinction, his aggregate mark for the six year term being 912.11 out of a possible 1,000. The diploma to the 39 graduates are withheld by the Superintendent of the Naval Academy until after the assignment of the young men to places in the Navy is completed by the Navy Department.

FROM THE ASIATIC STATION.

REAR ADMIRAL DAVIS, commanding the Asiatic Station, in a report to the Secretary of the Navy, dated Yokohama, Japan, June 11, states that the *Trenton* having completed the transfer of iron and material ordered by him with the *Monocacy*, left Hong Kong May 29.

The *Omaha* (flagship), *Oswipe* and *Alert* were still at anchor off Yokohama, the general court-martial in the case of Paymaster Watkins being still in session.

The *Marion* left Foochow May 17, May 18 had target practice, May 20 arrived at Shanghai and left for Hankow May 23. While at Foochow Commander Miller and two officers accompanied U. S. Minister Denby on his visit to the Viceroy, and were present when the visit was returned the next day.

The *Monocacy* was at anchor off Canton. The *Palos* arrived at Nagasaki with Minister Parker on board June 2, and sailed for Chemulpo, Korea, June 3. The general health of the officers and men remained good.

EXPENSES OF NAVAL ACADEMY VISITORS.

MR. BURNES, of Missouri, in the House, July 2, had charge of the Deficiency Appropriation bill, which contains an item of \$360 on account of mileage due members of the Board of Visitors to the Naval Academy last year. In a solemnly indignant tone he informed the House that the original appropriation of \$1,500 to pay the expenses of the Board of Visitors had been wasted in "riot or debauchery or worse," and then he sent up to the desk and had read an itemized account of the expenditures from the appropriation. On the list were beef, tomatoes, peas, strawberries, one bottle each of brandy and rum, and a bottle of wine for cooking purposes, several dozen bottles of beer and ale, ice and coal consumed and used in the entertainment of the Board of Visitors during their stay. The members of the Board are assigned quarters in a Government building during their stay, and meals are provided at Government expense by a naval officer. Chairman Herbert said that in the regular appropriation bill for the current year a proviso has been inserted to pay the mileage of members of the Board of Visitors and to allow each one of them \$5 per day for expenses as for the West Point Board of Visitors. Mr. Lane, of Delaware, declared that this would not do. The members of the Board would be obliged to "go roaming about in Annapolis, for there is not a hotel in the town that is fit for a decent man to eat in or sleep in." This touched the State pride of Mr. Compton in whose district Annapolis is situated, and the latter resented it with proper spirit. The House passed the item, and the clouds which threatened the peaceful relations between Delaware and Maryland disappeared.

INVENTORS IN GOVERNMENT EMPLOY.

THE Senate on Thursday passed a bill, reported from the Committee on Patents by Senator Platt and unanimously adopted, recognizing the right of the employees of the United States to patent and collect royalty from the Government for the use of inventions, made and perfected in Government time with Government materials and machinery. Commander Robley D. Evans of the Navy and Richard M. Green, foreman of one of the shops at the Navy-yard, invented and jointly patented an improvement upon some of the machinery in use, and the Government adopted their invention. There was no question as to the value of the improvement, but the Government paid them for the time they occupied, and furnished the materials they used in making it, and it was introduced by their own orders into the shops, where it has been in constant use since April, 1882. The Senate Committee on Patents, to which an appeal was made, denied the petition for \$40,000 royalty, but reported a bill directing the Secretary of the Navy to pay Evans and Green \$4,000 in full compensation for the past and future use of the discovery. The recommendation of the committee was adopted, and the bill passed.

STATIONS OF COAST SURVEY VESSELS.

W. H. Brownson, Lt. Comdr. U. S. N., Hydrographic Insp'r. Lt. J. F. Moser, U. S. N., Coast and Geodetic Survey Office.

St. Geo. H. Peters, U. S. N., Coast and Geodetic Survey Office.

Leander A. D. Bache, Lieut. J. M. Hawley, U. S. N., commanding. Address Machiasport, Maine.

Steamer G. S. Blake, Lt. J. E. Pillsbury, U. S. N., comdg. Address Charlestown, Mass.

Schooner *Eagle*, Lieut. Chas. P. Perkins, U. S. N., comdg. Address College Point, Queens Co., N. Y.

Schooner *Earnest*, Lieut. C. T. Forne, U. S. N. Address Tulalip, Snohomish, Wash. Ter.

Steamer *Gedney*, Lieut. F. H. Crosby, U. S. N., comdg. Address New Haven, Conn.

Steamer *Hawley*, Lieut. E. D. Taussig, U. S. N., comdg. Address Box 2402, San Francisco, Cal.

Steamer *M'Arthur*, Lieut. J. M. Helm, U. S. N., comdg. Address Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

Steamer *Patterson*, Lieut. Comdr. A. S. Snow, U. S. N., comdg. Address Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

Steamer *Endicott*, Lieut. G. C. Hannus, U. S. N., comdg. Address Bath Beach, King's Co., N. Y.

Schooner *Scoreday*, Lieut. Francis Winslow, U. S. N., commanding. Address Beaufort, Carteret Co., N. C.

Steamer *Arago*, Lt. F. S. Carter, U. S. N., comdg. Address Navy Yard, Norfolk.

Schooner *Palinurus*, Lieut. D. D. V. Stuart, comdg. Address Stamford, Conn.

U. S. NAVAL ACADEMY GRADUATES ASSOC.

At the first annual meeting held in the old chapel, Naval Academy, June 11, Capt. A. P. Cooke, presiding, a temporary constitution was adopted, and a committee, composed of Lieut. Belknap, Comdr. Harrington, Prof. Hendrickson, Lieuts. Tilley and Wise, was appointed to draw up and present a constitution to the members in time for their action at the next annual meeting. An interesting address was read by Rear Admiral Edward Simpson, who, by virtue of being the oldest living graduate, is President, and the Hon. Geo. Bancroft was elected "The Honorary Member" of the association. Over 100 graduates have already joined the association; the entrance fee of \$3 is for the purpose of publishing a complete catalogue of the graduates, and the papers read at the meetings. The annual dinner is paid for by those attending.

The dinner in the old mess hall, June 10, was a very enjoyable reunion; the Superintendent of the Naval Academy, Captain Ramsay, presided, with Rear Adml. C. R. P. Rodgers, the only ex-Superintendent who attended, on one side, and with Captain B. W. Meade on the other. The following graduates attended:

Ramsay, 1850.	Dyer, 1870.
Meade, 1854.	Dillingham, 1870.
Cooke, 1856.	Danenhower, 1870.
Wallace, 1856.	Porter, 1870.
Merchant, 1857.	Bartlett, 1871.
Miller, H. W., 1857.	Hunsicker, 1871.
Todd, H. D., 1857.	Leach, 1871.
Kane, 1859.	Michaelson, 1873.
Wharton, 1860.	Aldredge, 1874.
Barton, 1860.	Hodgson, 1875.
Schley, 1860.	Smith, J. T., 1875.
Robeson, 1860.	Worthington, 1875.
Huntington, C. L., 1861.	Babbitt, 1875.
Terry, S. W., 1861.	Brown, S. J., 1876.
Brown, A. D., 1863.	Gearing, 1876.
Hendrickson, 1863.	Boush, 1876.
Harrington, 1863.	Gillmore, 1876.
Hoff, 1863.	Chambers, 1876.
Goodrich, 1864.	Fullam, 1877.
Elmer, 1864.	Werlich, 1877.
Schouler, 1864.	Halpine, 1877.
Belrose, 1865.	Fillmore, 1878.
Hutchins, 1866.	Guinnon, 1878.
Tilley, 1867.	Knapp, H. S., 1878.
Knox, 1867.	Smith, R. C., 1878.
Merrill, 1867.	Almy, 1878.
Belknap, 1867.	Lloyd, 1878.
Leutze, 1867.	Schell, 1878.
Miller, J. W., 1867.	Gow, 1878.
Miller, J. M., 1867.	Hayden, 1879.
Ross, 1867.	Bliss, 1879.
Wish, 1867.	Chill, 1879.
Gheen, 1867.	Bevington, 1879.
Reeder, 1867.	Baker, 1879.
Rush, 1867.	Houigan, 1880.
Ingersoll, 1868.	Poundstone, 1880.
Roosevelt, 1868.	Morgan, 1880.
Jasper, 1868.	Hasceler, 1880.
Warner, 1868.	Mayer, 1880.
Etting, 1868.	Nixon, 1882.
Colvocoresses, 1869.	Jayne, 1882.
Mahan, 1869.	Jackson, J. B., 1883.
Mitchell, R., 1869.	

Notable speeches were made by Rear Admiral Rodgers, who responded to the toast, "The Naval Academy," by Capt. Cooke, and by Professor A. D. Wharton, who resigned in 1861, to go South.

It is intended to make preparations for the accommodation of a larger number of graduates next year; all graduates are invited to attend the dinner, and to become members of the Association. Further information if desired may be obtained from any of the committee. Cheques in payment of dues should be drawn on New York, Baltimore, or Washington, payable to the treasurer of the N. A. Graduates Association; graduates in civil life are requested to send their address to the secretary, Lieut. B. F. Tilley, Annapolis.

PENSIONS UNDER SECTION 4756, REV. STAT.

For enlisted persons of the Navy who have served twenty years, are disabled from sea service, and have not been discharged from misconduct. The pension to be in lieu of a home in the Naval Asylum. The rate of pay depends upon the number of continuous service re-enlistments, the rating be the same.

At the Present Rate of Pay.

Rating held at time of discharge.	With all extra pay possible for 25 yrs. continuous service—Monthly.	With all extra pay possible for 20 yrs. continuous service—Monthly.	With all extra pay possible for 15 yrs. continuous service—Monthly.	With all extra pay possible for 10 yrs. continuous service—Monthly.	With all extra pay possible for 5 yrs. continuous service—Monthly.
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Equip. yeoman.....	30.00	33.00	34.00	Other.....	18.00
Apoth. (if enl.).....	30.00	33.00	34.00	Chief musician.....	18.00
P. M. yeo.....	30.00	33.00	34.00	Cf. boats'n m.....	17.50
Engr.'s yeoman.....	30.00	33.00	34.00	Cf. gunner's m.....	17.50
Boiler maker.....	30.00	33.00	34.00	Cf. gunner's m.....	17.50
Blacksmith.....	30.00	33.00	34.00	Coxs. to C-in-C.....	17.50
Bandmaster.....	26.00	29.00	30.00	Ship's cook.....	17.50
Ship's writer.....	22.50	25.50	26.50	1st cl. fireman.....	17.50
Schoolmaster.....	22.50	25.50	26.50	Bugler.....	16.50
Armorer.....	20.00	23.00	24.00	1st cl. musician.....	16.00
Carp. m. mate.....	20.00	23.00	24.00	Boatswain's m.....	15.00
Sailm.'s mate.....	20.00	23.00	24.00	Quartermaster.....	15.00
Gunner's mate.....	15.00	18.00	19.00	Tailor.....	15.00
Capt. of forec.....	15.00	18.00	19.00	Barber.....	15.00
Captain of tops.....	15.00	18.00	19.00	2d cl. musician.....	15.00
Coxswains.....	15.00	18.00	19.00	Painter.....	15.00
Ship's ordinar.....	14.00	17.00	18.00	3d cl. fireman.....	15.00
Ship's corporal.....	14.00	17.00	18.00	Capt. of after.....	13.50
Quarter gunner.....	13.50	16.50	17.50	Seaman gunner.....	13.50
Carpenter.....	12.50	15.50	16.50	Calk.....	12.50
Lampighter.....	12.50	15.50	16.50	Seaman.....	12.50
Jack-of-dust.....	11.00	14.00	15.00	Coal heaver.....	11.00
Ord. seaman.....	9.50	12.50	13.50	Bayman.....	9.00
Landman.....	8.00	11.00	12.00		

REVENUE MARINE.

The following nominations for appointment and promotion in the Revenue Marine Service were sent to the Senate on July 3:

For Promotion—3d Lieut. George H. Doty to be a 2d lieutenant, vice Cook, deceased; 3d Lieut. Howard Emery, to be a 2d lieutenant, to fill a vacancy; 3d Lieut. Francis M. Dunwoody, to be a 2d lieutenant, vice Baldwin, promoted; 3d Lieut. John E. Lutz, to be a 2d lieutenant, to fill a vacancy. For Appointment—Daniel J. Ainsworth, of Virginia, to be a 3d lieutenant, to fill a vacancy; J. Charles Harris, of New York, to be a 3d lieutenant, vice Failing, promoted. The Revenue Marine Schoolship *Salmon P. Chase* arrived at Coruna, Spain, July 8, with all well.

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ARMYNAVY.

MAGAZINE AND REPEATING RIFLES.

THE long-pending questions, whether the armies
of all civilized nations shall carry repeating
firearms, and if so when the change shall be
made, have both been just answered by the ac-
tion of Germany. This is to the effect that the
change should be made in the first place, and as soon
as possible in the second. After many months of
careful preparation in her arsenals Germany has
given the order for rearmament, and the change
will now be very rapidly carried out. This step on
the part of the first military European power must
at once decide the course of all others. As usual,
the world in general having been kept in ignorance
of her preparations has been taken by surprise, and
long before the other nations have completed even
the experiments necessary to enable them to make
a definite move in the same direction Germany will
be prepared to take the field with an entirely new
armament, the formidable powers of which are per-
haps nowhere but in America thoroughly under-
stood.

As it was with the breechloader and the metallic
cartridge, so it is now with the magazine gun: Ger-
many has gained at least two years start of all pos-
sible rivals, and woe to the power that shall dare to
try conclusions with her until similarly equipped.
Some surprise has been manifested in military circles
at her selection of a weapon (the Mauser) which
carries, to the mind of the expert, so many disad-
vantages as does this. It is heavy; it is ill-bal-
anced when the magazine is full; it has a tubular
magazine in which the cartridges lie bullet to cap,
and are driven by a spiral spring, and it is more
over, like its namesake the present German in-
fantry weapon, a bolt gun. Furthermore, Ger-
many has wholly neglected the teachings of that
school which, following the Swiss theorists, is striv-
ing after ideal trajectories with Pea rifles, feather-
weight bullets, and exaggerated charges of powder.
We believe that her new cartridge is almost identical
with that at present in use, if we except a probable
modification in its ignition to lessen the risks of
premature explosion in the magazine. Indeed, the
French have already found such a modification
necessary for the Kropatchek rifle, a very similar
weapon, be it said, with which their troops of the
marine have been now armed for some years.
When, however, we consider the causes which have
influenced Germany in her course of action, and in
the selection she has made, we are forced to admire

the practical sagacity by which she has been guided:
taking, on the one hand, the bold step of adopting
the repeater in face of the adverse opinions of all
the military obstructionists of Europe, and, on the
other, remaining as conservative as she has done in
respect to type of weapon and the cartridge it is to
carry.

The time also at which action is taken seems
singularly well chosen; every indication points to
the likelihood that a great European war is immin-
ent, into which, whether they desire it or not,
scarcely any power of importance can avoid being
drawn. Germany has already deferred it more than
once by her resolute policy, but she doubtless clearly
perceives that there must soon arrive a moment
when the evil day can be no longer postponed and
she takes this means among others to prepare her-
self against the coming storm.

Holding as she does that a poor repeater is better
than the best single loader, in which opinion all who
have closely studied the question must fully agree
with her, Germany is content to rearm with the
Mauser instead of awaiting the production of some
more theoretically perfect weapon for which the ne-
cessary time is wanting. A further and very perti-
nent military consideration comes in to confirm her
in this decision. Were she to adopt a rifle requiring
different manipulation from that to which her troops
are accustomed, and for which, therefore, a new
drill would be required, her regulars, second line,
and reserves, who are now thoroughly instructed
and prepared for war, would all need a fresh course
of training, and that, perhaps, during the critical
hours of preparation for a great campaign, whereas
as it is the new Mauser is operated precisely as was
the old, when used as a single loader, and the mere
filling of the magazine expeditiously with cartridges
can be learned in a few hours and could be readily
acquired even on active service.

As regards other powers, none can now, as we
have before said, hope to overtake Germany in the
race. But Austria, very possibly by her advice, has
already determined on following her example, has
selected her new arm and is making preparations
for its manufacture on a considerable scale. With
Austria a change from her present weapon has long
been a necessity, the Werndl gun being probably the
slowest, clumsiest, and least efficient weapon car-
ried by any civilized nation which has up till now
discarded the muzzle for the breech-loader. The
manipulation of the Werndl, moreover, could not be
made to apply to any form of magazine arm, and
her troops, therefore, when re-armed will have to
be re-drilled and re-instructed in almost every par-
ticular relating to the manipulation of their
weapons, the carriage of their cartridges, the dis-
tances at which they are efficient, and the hundred
and one points which the trained soldier requires to
know regarding his weapon and without which his
efficiency becomes seriously impaired.

The new Austrian arm, however (the Mannlicher),
will repay, when fully in use, all the inconveniences
of the change—it being fairly up to the standard of
modern requirements. Like the Mauser, it is a bolt-
gun; it has few parts; is easily and cheaply manu-
factured and, as regards strength and simplicity,
leaves nothing to be desired. It is furnished with
a vertical, detachable magazine, containing some
nine superposed cartridges—a number always con-
sidered advisable in Europe, and now rendered ne-
cessary by the action of both Germany and France;
the one having adopted for her entire forces and the
other for her marine weapons carrying this number,
which, with one in the barrel, completes the 10
cartridges held to be the minimum admissible for a
military repeater.

France, as before stated, has some 40,000 Kro-
pachek rifles. But for some reason these are not
considered suitable for the army by her military
authorities, who have been for a long time past ex-
perimenting on a number of foreign arms presented
to them, none, so far as we know, having as yet
proved entirely satisfactory. It is more than prob-
able that, as in the case of the Gras gun, she will
consider such suggestions as she may receive from
abroad, in producing in her own workshops the
model for her future armament. She is believed to
have lent an attentive ear to some of the new Swiss
theories and to be desirous of reducing her calibre
if possible.

This sudden move on the part of Germany will now probably modify any such plans that are as yet incomplete and hurry France forward into some definite course of action. She possesses, as is well known, at the present moment vast supplies of the Gras rifle. This has, as regards range and trajectory, many good qualities, and France would be glad if only as a temporary measure to convert them into magazine arms. As yet, however, no plan at once simple and cheap has offered for this purpose, if we except perhaps the detachable tubes of M. CHRISTOPHE, which have several good points about them.

The Spencer-Lee, Burton, the Lee, Hotchkiss, Mannlicher, Shulhof, and other models, have been presented, but beyond taking a few specimen arms and inviting the inventors to try their hands at converting her present weapon according to their own views, the question of magazine arms with France still remains in the experimental stage. In case of a war, having recently trained her numerous marine battalions with those of the regular infantry, in her annual manoeuvres, she would doubtless bring into action a considerable body of men habituated to the use of the repeater.

Sweden is already armed with the Jarman, a bolt gun of long range, and equalling in ballistic qualities the new Serbian single loader, which is said to have the best trajectory and finest shooting powers of any weapon in Europe; qualities which, by the by, did not save the Serbian Army from disgrace when brought by circumstances to close quarters with her Bulgarian foes. They promptly made them of none effect by their brilliant use of the bayonet, a process impossible, be it remembered, in the face of the poorest repeater.

Spain is dallying with several new guns of very various types. Her present weapons, Remington rifles, cannot be converted to magazine arms by any known process, and when she rearms it must be with an entirely new weapon. Lying, as she does, almost outside of any probable European combination she doubtless considers she can afford this delay a great deal better than she could do the cost of a new armament. Her Military Committee, however, keeps itself well posted as to any improvements made in the new arms, and her selection if late will probably be well considered and fully up to the general level in such matters.

Russia, like France, having enormous supplies of her present weapons (the Berdan rifle) with the performances of which, as single loaders, she has sufficient cause to be satisfied, feels the necessity for a change sooner or later, and this feeling will probably be intensified by this move on the part of Germany. Russia would naturally prefer a simple and handy conversion of her present arms to the adoption of any new type, more especially as she too would labor under the same disadvantages as the latter power, as to the training of her troops—disadvantages enormously increased in her case owing to the vast distances over which her armies are spread. She has ordered, we believe, a certain number of her guns to be converted on the Shulhof principle. While this system by no means affords all the advantages which have been claimed for it, the expense is almost equal to that of a new rifle—the very thing necessary to avoid, and it is assumed that little further progress will be made in this direction. Furthermore, her navy already in large measure carries a repeater, which, if not of modern type, compensates at short ranges for its many shortcomings by the large number of cartridges it contains. The revolver, moreover, is more largely used in the armies of Russia than in those perhaps of any other European power.

Italy, with her large supplies of Vetterli rifles, (not the repeater, with which the Swiss are armed, but a single loader of the same type and by the same inventor) has attempted conversion while also experimenting with new guns. Having the money granted already and the fixed determination to lead other nations in this matter, as she has already done in the speed and power of her vessels of war, she will probably soon make her decision. She is credited with a desire to improve her cartridge, which, by the by, is an excessively poor one, and to desire a weapon of power superior to those carried by others, and she much needs such a repeater for her new Navy.

England, who, owing to the numerical inferiority

of her land forces, should, in the matter of arms and appliances of war, be prompt to seize and resolutely maintain a position in advance of all other nations, appears at the present moment liable to fall into a second or third rate place in the matter of small arms, as it is more than hinted she has already done in the case of her marine and siege artillery. The "unscientific resistance to change," as a recent writer puts it, for which Woolwich has been long notorious, would seem to preclude other departments under the control of her ordnance officers. How otherwise are we to understand the perpetuation of the Henry-Martini action, the inefficiency of which has been so startlingly revealed by her South African and Egyptian experiences, and the declaration that in three years time her navy might probably be armed with a magazine gun? For the new guns with Martini actions some Secretary for War or other is made publicly responsible, but all the world knows very well, or should know, that these high functionaries meekly indorse the decisions of their ordnance advisers, and that these have in England, as well as in other places where the species is known, that "unscientific resistance to change," of which mention has already been made. For this they are often blamed by unthinking people, but viewed from their own standpoint the situation seems natural enough. One thing is certain that changes in the armaments of the infantry of all nations must now be made and made quickly, and the obstructionists, whoever they may be, should they persist too long in their present attitude, will be swept away in the process.

In conclusion, we see Germany adopting a tubular magazine in spite of its well-known disadvantages, simply because it was the only one which could be conveniently adapted to the Mauser rifle which she was unwilling to abandon. Other powers will probably prefer a fixed or detachable magazine with a vertical arrangement of cartridges, and placed near the centre of gravity of the arm, of which the Bethel Barton, Mannlicher, Spitalski, and other types are sufficiently well known. The number of cartridges carried will not now be less than ten. In some cases an attempt will be made to introduce a smaller bore and lighter bullet at the same time, but with the more important change all guns containing less than the number of cartridges laid down for the Mauser, or depending on special cartridge packages for their success, will be objected to, however favorable may be the opinions of their mechanism, or however good may be their performances in other respects. It may have been three or four years since that the packing of ammunition in special contrivances for the use of magazine arms would have been admissible, more especially on shipboard. This has ceased to be the case; the machine gun has come prominently to the front since then. The packing of the infantry cartridges must be so carried out that they are ready for instant use in the Gatling or Gardner guns. Nay, more, they should be packed in a manner suitable for the feed guides of these weapons, as has been recommended by Colonel WILLISTON, in his able paper on machine guns and the supply of small arm ammunition, with the conclusions of which we heartily concur.

NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

THE Naval Appropriation bill was reported to the Senate from the Senate Appropriation Committee on July 3. A number of changes were made. As reported it appropriates \$12,888,234, being a net reduction from the bill as it passed the House of \$46,800. The changes in detail are: Under the head of "Pay of the Navy" the amount is increased from \$6,312,707.26 to \$6,889,080.26; "Pay, Miscellaneous" is reduced from \$225,000 to \$191,100; total appropriation for Bureau of Navigation is reduced \$7,000; the appropriation for publishing charts of the coast from San Francisco to Panama is stricken out. Under the Bureau of Ordnance a reduction of \$18,200 is made in the provision for preserving and handling ordnance material, etc. An item of \$91,137 is added for the completion of the armament of the *Chicago*, *Boston*, *Atlanta* and *Dolphin*. A reduction of \$7,800 is made in the appropriation for the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting. The item of "rent of eight officers' quarters at Washington" is stricken out under the head of Bureau of Yards and Docks, and the total appropriation under

this bureau reduced \$38,000. The item of \$10,000 for erecting brick building at Philadelphia Naval Asylum for kitchen, laundry and servants' quarters is stricken out, and the total appropriation for Naval Asylum reduced \$11,200. The appropriation for Bureau of Provisions and Clothing is reduced \$29,000. Under the head of Bureau of Construction and Repairs the item allotting \$25,000 for providing a nautical school ship at Philadelphia, Pa., is stricken out. A provision is here inserted that no part of the amount appropriated for preservation and repairs of wooden vessels should be expended on vessels whose repair would cost more than 20 per cent. of the estimated cost of new wooden vessels of the same size, and a similar provision is attached to the appropriation for repair of boilers and machinery of wooden vessels. \$95,861 is added to the provision for the Construction Bureau to complete the *Chicago*, *Boston* and *Atlanta*, and to pay the amount due on the despatch boat *Dolphin*. The words "pneumatic steerers" is added to the list of items for which provision is made under the head of Bureau of Steam Engineering. The total appropriation for this bureau is reduced \$17,000.

The appropriation for the support of the Naval Academy is increased \$2,169, eighteen hundred of which is for the salary of one additional assistant professor of "English studies, history and law." The item of \$50,000 for the erection of a new naval observatory is stricken out.

The appropriation for the pay of the active list of the Marine Corps is increased from \$121,265 to \$181,265; for pay of retired list from \$25,290 to \$31,290; for pay of non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates from \$255,052 to \$389,052. These increases were made in lieu of the reappropriation of the \$200,000 of the surplus fund now standing to the credit of the "Pay of the Marine Corps." The words "where there are no public quarters" are substituted for the words "without troops" in the clause allowing commutation of quarters to officers of the Marine Corps.

The following additional section is added to the bill:

Sec. 2. That all appropriations for the naval service and for the Marine Corps for the fiscal year 1886, and for previous years, not required for the Service of such years, shall be covered into the Treasury, according to the provisions of sections 3690 and 3691 of the Revised Statutes.

Amendments have been proposed in the Senate to the bill appropriating \$25,000 to enable the Secretary of the Navy to carry out the recommendations of the Naval Board and purchase a pneumatic gun carriage and necessary attachments, and providing for the increase of the naval establishment as proposed by the HERBERT bill.

THE recruiting detail for the next year is not yet completed, but as advised the following have so far been selected: 3d Cav., 1st Lt. Geo. K. Hunter; 9th Infantry, 1st Lt. Jas. Regan; 11th Infantry, Capt. G. G. Lott; 15th Infantry, 1st Lieut. Geo. H. Kinzie; 21st Infantry, Capt. Evan Miles; 23d Infantry, 1st Lieut. Chas. H. Heyl.

WE have received an official copy of "An act making appropriations for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887, and other purposes," as it received the signature of the President and became a law. It is precisely as we gave it in the JOURNAL of June 26 last, on page 987, except that the total amount of appropriation for pay of the Army was \$12,549,857.21, instead of \$12,527,857.21, as printed, and that the following proviso does not appear in the Bill:

The Secretary of War, in his discretion, may authorize the specific issue of the cost of Army rations with the per centum added to such scientific expeditions as may be sent out from duly incorporated colleges to the western portion of the continent.

THE New York World says. "The notification issued two days ago to the European Powers declaring that Batoum on the Black Sea is no longer a free port constitutes a most grave infraction of the Treaty of Berlin and must be looked upon as the first act of overt hostility on the part of Russia in her approach to war with Turkey. At the same time we are informed that large bodies of troops are passing through Odessa on their way to Bessarabia. The Muscovite Ambassador at Constantinople has assumed a most aggressive tone in demanding the immediate payment of the last four instalments of the 1877 war indemnity, and has expressed his sovereign's displeasure that the Porte should have quietly tolerated the conduct of Prince Alexander

on the occasion of the recent opening of the Bulgarian Assembly. So convinced is the Sultan of an early declaration of war that he has not yet permitted the demobilization of his army, which the recent Bulgarian and Greek difficulties have forced him to keep on a war footing during the past ten months.

By Field Orders No. 29, c. s., Department of Arizona, a Court-martial, of which Colonel B. H. Grierson, 10th Cavalry, was President, was convened for the trial of Captain G. E. Overton and 1st Lieutenant John N. Glass, 6th Cavalry, on charges preferred by each against the other. The result is shown in the conclusion of the Court, which was that "the Court does, therefore, most honorably acquit him, the said Captain G. E. Overton, 6th Cavalry, of all these aspersions upon his conduct and character as a soldier." 1st Lieutenant Glass was found guilty of conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, and sentenced

To be confined to the limits of his proper post, and to be deprived of authority to command, for one year; and to be reprimanded in orders by the Department Commander. The Department Commander believes the findings of the Court and publication of this order, will be a sufficient reprimand to admonish Lieut. Glass, that the course pursued by him, justly received the disapproval of the high court of justice, clothed by authority of law, to define the rules of discipline and good government so important to the military service.

The Court found the following facts substantially as alleged but they attached no criminality thereto and confirmed the plea of Captain Overton of "Not guilty":

In that he did, while on a scout against hostile Indians in the Mogollon Mountains, N. M., allow and permit a body of citizen volunteers to take the lead of his column of troops, and did require said citizens to keep at a distance of from 200 to 400 yards in advance of said column of troops, and did say to 1st Lieut. John N. Glass, 6th Cav., "those citizens halt along the trail and are afraid to keep ahead, but I will make them keep ahead," or words to that effect, and did frequently halt on the trail to allow said citizen volunteers to get ahead of his column. This in the Mogollon Mountains, N. M., at a distance of from 20 to 40 miles from the town of Alma, N. M., on or about May 22, 1885.

In that he did address and send a note to the 1st Lieutenant of his Troop, 1st Lieut. John N. Glass, 6th Cav., informing him, the said Lieut. Glass, that he would be excused in future from attending retreat roll calls and superintending recitations, and that should any routine duty be required of him, that he, Lieut. Glass, would be notified of it. This at Fort Bayard, N. M., on or about July 5, 1885.

In that he, having, while scouting in the Mogollon Mountains, N. M., with his troop, L of the 6th Cav., and a party of citizen volunteers, found a fresh trail of hostile Indians about 12 o'clock, noon, on the 22d day of May, 1885, and having left said trail, and marched a distance of about 20 miles, going away from the said trail, and camped for the night, did, on the following day, the 23d of May, 1885, again discover said trail about 10 o'clock, A. M., said trail being to all appearances fresh, and did, instead of pursuing said trail, march his troop back, along said trail, for a distance of about 12 miles, and did then leave said trail and continue off said trail until met by Captain D. Madden, on the trail. This in the Mogollon Mountains, N. M., about 25 miles east of the town of Cooney, N. M., on or about the dates above specified.

In that he, being on detached service in the field, in command of Troop C and L, 6th Cavalry, scouting for hostile Indians did, when certain officers, to wit, 1st Lieutenant J. N. Glass and 2d Lieut. G. H. Sands, 6th Cav., called his attention to the fact that he had just crossed a fresh trail, and when informed by said officers where said trail was, fail to return to said trail, or to follow said trail, and did, on the contrary, go into camp about 10 o'clock, A. M., on that day, and did remain in said camp until about 6 o'clock, A. M., the next day. This at, or near Van Pelt's Rancho, A. T., on or about June 7, 1885.

THE House Appropriation Committee has devoted several night sessions this week to hearing officers of the Army and Navy, inventors, and other ordnance people, in connection with the Fortification Appropriation bill. Among those who gave testimony were Gen. Benét, Capt. Sicard, Admiral Porter, Lieut. Zalinski, Lieut.-Comdr. Barbour, Norman Wiard, S. J. Haskell, and Mr. Wicks, of the Pneumatic Gun Carriage Co. Lieut. Zalinski and Lieut.-Comdr. Barbour were present in the interest of the dynamite gun. Messrs. Wiard, Haskell, and Wicks wanted appropriations for their respective inventions. The other officers gave their opinions as to the schemes advanced by others. The Committee finished taking testimony on Wednesday night and began the preparation of its bill and report on the following evening. The intention is to have the bill before the House before the end of the week.

THE merit roll of this year's graduates of the Artillery School has not yet been received at Army Headquarters. As the graduates are not relieved this year until Sept. 1, it will be several weeks yet before the new detail is made. A list of the eligible ones is being prepared at the Adjutant-General's Office for submission to the Lieutenant-General, together with the nominations from regimental commanders when they have all been heard from. Thus far only two nominations have been received. The Adjutant-General is also getting ready for the light battery details, a statement having been prepared for the information of the Lieutenant-General, showing who have, and who have not, had such duty.

EXPERIMENTS carried out at St. Etienne, in the presence of Gen. Villain, with the newly-invented Picard rifle, showed that thirty shots could be discharged in 50 seconds. After filling the rifle with dust and sand, the mechanism was found to work as perfectly as before, and not a single misfire or failure to extract the cartridge occurred. The London *Horse Guards Gazette* reports that practical gunmakers in Birmingham do not regard the new

Enfield-Martini rifle with much favor. The construction and shape of the fore end are considered to expose the barrel to considerably more risk of injury than is compensated for by the supposed freedom from rust. The wooden casing over the lower part of the barrel is clumsy in the extreme, and the rifle feels considerably heavier than the present pattern.

In reporting in favor of laying on the table the bill to authorize the appointment of Charles J. Whiting, as Lieut.-Colonel of Cavalry, the House Committee on Military Affairs say: "The letters appearing in this report, and the expressions of Colonel Whiting's former comrades in arms, satisfy the committee that he is a worthy and capable officer; but it is also apparent that, with so large a reduction in the number of officers as was made necessary by the act of 1869, many capable officers would by necessity be left out of the Service. The Army has been reorganized, and promotions required to be by seniority to the rank of colonel. The committee do not feel justified in recommending a departure from this fixed policy, unless in special and exceptional cases it might be made manifest by proof that great injustice had been done. In view of the premises, the committee recommend that the petition be not allowed."

In a letter to the Hon. R. L. Gibson, General Q. A. Gillmore, President of the Mississippi River Commission, says in reply to critics: "The plan of the Mississippi River Commission has not, in any sense, been a failure or resulted disastrously. Two of the worst stretches of the river, where there was only $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 feet of water over a length of 70 miles before the Commission began its work, have been improved so that there is a continuous low-river channel 15 feet deep through one reach and 12 feet through the other. The entire cost of the works below Cairo, including the first cost and maintenance of plant, less its present value, but not including the cost of levees, has been less than \$5,000,000. The aggregate loss and damage of works amounts to 24 per cent. of their cost, which cannot be considered unreasonable, in view of the novel character of the work."

LIEUTENANT B. A. FISKE, U. S. A., published in the *Evening Post* of June 31 a letter on the subject of Modern War Ships, in which he says: "Since perfection cannot at any practicable cost be attained in any one war ship, the only thing to do is to design a number for different purposes, seeking in each certain excellences, and resigning others. In a heavily armored ship, in which power of offence and defence must be very great, the weight allowed must be expended principally in guns and armor, so that great speed and coal endurance have to be abandoned. In a cruiser, on the other hand, speed and coal endurance are essential, so that armor and heavy guns must be resigned; while in a gunboat heavy guns and great speed must be secured, and armor and coal endurance sacrificed."

THE Philadelphia *Times* says: "Some months ago, so the rumor says, the Secretary of War desired to send an Army officer abroad on public business. The officer went abroad under orders, completed his work and returned home. He made up his account of expenses and it was approved. Now steps in the First Comptroller, a Mr. Durham. He approves the bill for the outward trip, for the incidentals while abroad, but refuses to pay for the return passage, as the officer had no orders to return."

THE commissions of the West Point graduates as second lieutenants are being made out at the Adjutant General's Office. They will be issued to all of them, except those who were nominated vice officers whose nominations for promotion are still pending in the Senate, during the coming week. Their assignments to companies will then follow. It is proposed to place them on waiting orders for three months and to pay them as second lieutenants from the 1st of July.

THE House Committee on Naval Affairs on the bill (S. 830) for the retirement of Vice Admiral Rowan and Rear Admiral Worden, report as follows: "That these two officers have been in the service of the Government for more than fifty years, and that each has been honored by Congress with a vote of thanks. It is believed by the committee that they should be placed on the retired list, with the highest pay of the grade to which they belong, as a fitting recognition of their past distinguished services."

THE President has approved the act referring to the Court of Claims, the claims for property seized by General Johnston on the Utah Expedition, the act providing for the sale of the old site of Fort Brady, Mich., and the purchase of a new site; and the act authorizing the purchase of a certain tract of land near San Antonio, Texas.

WE quote from the *Army and Navy Gazette*, of London, the following paragraph regarding the new service arm of Germany. The writer is a special correspondent at Darmstadt. "In outward appearance it is very similar to the Mauser; it can be used either for single shots or as a magazine rifle. How long it takes to reload, the magazine I have been unable to learn. The magazine is said to lie under the barrel, an objectionable arrangement for two reasons: for, in the first place, the balance of the weapon is altered with every shot; and in the second, the intense heating and concussion due to rapid firing are apt to cause unpleasant chemical disturbances in the detonating compounds used in the cap, and a few accidents would soon disturb the confidence of the troops in their weapon."

JOHN JUDGE, a retired soldier of the U. S. Army, has issued a circular saying that he is about to commence a suit in the U. S. Court of Claims as to the right of enlisted men retired to an allowance for quarters, fuel and medical attendance, and asking that other retired soldiers interested correspond with General B. F. Butler at Washington, or with Judge himself at 1323 Four-and-a-half Street, Washington.

Or Sir N. Barnaby the *Admiralty Gazette* says: "He has been allowed to dictate so long to the naval service the build of ships with which the battles of the country are to be fought, that he cannot understand any vessels being built, even now that he has left the admiralty, which he is not pleased to stamp with the mark of his approval."

A COMMITTEE has been appointed to inquire into the organization and administration of the manufacturing departments of the English Army. This will give general satisfaction in England.

THE House Committee has cut down its estimate for the increase of the Navy from \$6,000,000 to \$3,000,000. The Democratic members of the committee say that they are very confident of their ability to pass this bill.

Military Order of the Loyal Legion.

Referring to the formal institution of the Kansas Commandery June 24, an account of which we gave last week, the *Leavenworth Standard* says: "The resident members worked nobly and succeeded admirably. The sail extended by the officers at the Fort did more than any other one thing to make the event a memorable one. To Gen. McCook too much praise cannot be given. He is a gallant, brave, whole-souled, genial officer, and every one who met him learned to love him." The following resolutions were adopted: That the suggestion of General McCook, that the Loyal Legion build a memorial hall at Fort Leavenworth to commemorate the services of General Grant and other heroes of the war of the Rebellion, be approved; and, further, that General McCook be designated to carry out his suggestion and that he be authorized to associate with himself such persons as he may deem fit to aid him in his purpose.

At a stated meeting of the Commandery District of Columbia, held at the United Service Club, on Wednesday evening, June 2, 1886, at 8 o'clock, the following were declared duly elected as companions of the order: First Class—Major Gen. J. B. Ricketts, U. S. A.; Capt. M. T. Anderson, U. S. V.; Lieut. J. B. Russell, U. S. V.; Bvt. Brig.-Gen. N. L. Jeffries, U. S. V.; Major E. Totten, U. S. V. Third Class—Hon. John Sherman. The following have been appointed a Committee to recruit for the ensuing year: Bvt. Brig.-Gen. R. D. Mussey, Bvt. Brig.-Gen. B. M. Cutcheon, Bvt. Col. Achibald Hopkins, Comdr. John R. Bartlett, Major W. J. Volkmar. The following new applications for membership were acted on at the stated meeting held July 7, 1886: First Class—Bvt. Major-Gen. Edward Davis Townsend, U. S. A.; Major Chas. Andrew Appel, 9th Pennsylvania Cavalry; Major Thomas John Ekersson, U. S. A. First Class (by succession)—Capt. Albert Capron, U. S. V. The total membership at this date is 351.

THE MESS.

It is easily enough seen that the respect of the North for its war veterans, so far from dying out, is on the increase. At the great Republican Convention of Pennsylvania, held at Harrisburg, June 30, every candidate nominated is a member of the G. A. R. Not a little humor characterized the addresses in favor of individual nominees. When the name of Sam Losch, a very popular man in the anthracite regions, was placed before the Convention, Hennings, of Schuylkill, (we quote the *Pittsburgh Dispatch*) "made a lively speech, appealing shrewdly to Uncle John Cessna's canal boat sympathies, with the announcement that Losch had dropped the boat horn to answer the high call of his country. George N. Corson, a fat man from Norristown, saw the boat horn and went one better. He got up and said: 'I nominate Tom Stewart. He ran away from home to go to the war. They say he didn't get into the Service until 1865, but it was because he was not old enough. If he had been there sooner the war would have ended sooner. We have so many heroes nowadays.'"

At a recent popular assembly in Paris a speaker pathetically inquired: "Why don't the great men of Paris bestir themselves? Why do they remain cold and unmoved at the calamities of our country?" "Because they are cast in bronze!" shouted a sarcastic voice in the gallery.

A JUDGE's first charge is thus reported by the *Medical and Surgical Reporter*: He said, "Gentlemen of the jury, charging a jury is a new business to me, as this is my first case. You have heard all the evidence, as well as myself; you have also heard what the learned counsel have said. If you believe what the counsel for the plaintiff has told you your verdict will be for the plaintiff; but if, on the other hand, you believe what the defendant's counsel have told you, then you will give a verdict for the defendant. But if you are like me, and don't believe what either of them has said, then I'll be d—d if I know what you will do. Constable, take charge of the jury."

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

GARRISON COURT-MARTIAL PROCEEDINGS.

CAN anyone give a good reason for the preservation of the proceedings of Garrison Courts-martial, or, rather, the preservation of the enormous mass of useless stuff, not essential to the case, which every one of them contains? Do the proceedings serve any good purpose in the present shape after the post commander has attached his signature? If not, what use to make them? I suppose they finally rest in the Judge-Advocate General's office, arriving there long after the prisoner has regained his liberty. I can think of but one use they can be put to, and that is to serve as a check-roll to the muster-rolls as regards fines imposed by the court. If this be the purpose of their preservation, it is not probable enough has been saved to the Soldiers' Home to pay the postage on the proceedings at a cent a ton. Company commanders are generally careful to enter on the rolls the fines, we may be sure.

My proposition is that the proceedings of Garrison Court-martials as now made to contain an immense amount of orders and unessential written material, waste of time, waste of stationery (we are economical too), and a source of injustice to the soldier through indifference on the part of members who tire at the slow pace with which the trial proceeds to the last witness when the Court is started into semi-consciousness for the moment by the announcement of the Judge Advocate that he has no other witness. "Put the question," comes from behind the paper opposite to the Judge Advocate. The question is put and answered. How? On the evidence? The court has not been very attentive and as a fact has not heard half the testimony! It votes and reads at the same time. After a time the Judge Advocate in his turn tires and asks the members to write a sentence. "Ten days, five dollars," from the member on his left. "Is this all?" inquires the Judge Advocate. No response! Judge Advocate: "How say you, Lieut. Brown?" Brown: "Yes." Lieut. Crook? "Crook: "No." Captain James? "Captain James: "Y-e-a," a sort of "I guess so," as he resolves to end the weary business. How many in the Army have not been witness to a scene like I have described?

For this sort of thing the proceedings required to be taken are mainly responsible; essentially monotonous, the members tire, become inattentive, and if injustice is not sometimes done the soldier, the fault is not so much with the courts as in the practice.

Intentional injustice to a soldier, if it ever occurs in our Army, is as infrequent as the total eclipse of the sun, but injustice from inattention, as I have pointed out, may be very frequent yet not intentional. It is a fact also, known to all the Army, that 9-10, probably 99-100 of all the cases are approved by the post commander, no "fatal defects" appearing, and can anyone give any good reason why a prisoner before a Garrison Court-martial for trial should not know instantly (be a witness to the vote, ballot I would require), whether he is found guilty or not of the offence alleged against him?

If we could have fixed punishments for most offences—not a difficult matter once undertaken—the soldier would know his fate on hearing the findings of the court, but whether the punishment be fixed or not, I see no reason why he should be kept in ignorance until the case can be worked through the post commander's office. Why not be a witness to the vote upon his sentence?

I can best state the change of proceedings and point out the record I suggest by describing a trial under it.

The adjutant's orderly, by direction of that officer, notifies Captain James, Lieuts. B. and C., by word of mouth, or hands to them an order, that a Garrison Court-martial will convene at the usual place at 10 o'clock. They understand they are detailed as members, and if the order has not been handed them by the orderly, they know it will be at the court-room at the hour named. At 10 o'clock the members assemble; the adjutant's orderly reports and lays on the table before Capt. James a book which, when opened, is found to be ruled somewhat like his own company "Letters Received," but having different headings from left to right, viz.: Capt. James reads: "Number, name, rank, company, regiment, offence alleged, date, plea, finding, sentence, officers of court, signatures of court, action by commanding officer." Under the proper headings he finds the name of John W. Wilson, private, B, 41st Artillery, who is charged with a violation of the 38th Article of war, but specifically with "being drunk while on duty as cook for his company, January 25, 1886." This entry has been made by a clerk in the adjutant's office, by direction of the adjutant. The order convening the court and the original charges are in the book for the information of the court. Capt. James looks up after an inspection of this new thing and sees the corporal of the guard, who has Private Wilson in charge, standing in the room. [The post commander, through his adjutant (the one man in a garrison having the power to do things right), having ordered prisoner and witnesses to appear at a certain hour before a court which he has appointed. Thus it is we see the prisoner facing the court on time.]

Capt. James to the prisoner: "Is your name John W. Wilson?" Ans.: "Yes, sir." "Private, Company B, 41st Artillery?" Ans.: "Yes, sir." "Do you object to be tried by Capt. James, Lieuts. B. and C.?" Ans.: "Yes, sir. Lieut. Brown is a witness against me and is prejudiced." The court sustain (or not) the challenge and note under "Name, company, regiment," etc., viz.: "Lieut. Brown challenged, being a witness. Challenge sustained."

The Court-martial Record is restored to the adjutant's office and that officer notified of the challenge. Capt. James and Lieut. Crook are notified that a Garrison Court will assemble at 1 o'clock, and at the court-room meet Lieut. D. and find an amended order in the book. As there are no other challenges by the prisoner, Capt. James proceeds. "The court will be sworn."

Captain James to the prisoner—"Wilson, you are charged with being drunk while on duty as cook for your company, January 25, 1886. Are you guilty or not guilty of the offence?" Answer: "Guilty." Captain James—"And the Court find you guilty on your plea." And Captain James writes guilty under "plea," guilty under "finding."

Captain James—"Wilson, have you any reason to give the Court why it should not award you full

sentence?" (I will answer for Wilson, as heretofore, being his counsel.) Answer: "It was an accident, not intentional. I met friends, and drank too much. This is my first offence; I have been in service 11 months." Or, "My reasons are stated in this paper." The statement affects the sentence if it has any effect where the same properly belongs; the Court being the judges in the case. As punishments are not fixed each member writes a sentence, and when all are written each in turn reads the sentence he proposes (prisoner present). The lightest sentence is agreed upon and each member casts a white or black ball according to his judgment, the ball unseen by anyone besides himself. All having voted, Capt. James discloses the ballot, and if two white balls appear the sentence is carried; if two black balls have been thrown, the court ballot on the next lightest sentence, etc. The sentence having been determined, it is entered in the book and the court sign. The book is taken to the commanding officer's office, who approves, as now, the sentence of the court which he appointed to try and decide the case to the best of its ability.

But suppose the prisoner pleads "not guilty." What then? Simply this. The witnesses are called, sworn and questioned by the president of the court, who goes direct to the issue. The testimony is not written down, being of no use to anyone but the court; it does not want the testimony written. The case does not drag or weary anyone; members suggest questions orally instead of writing them. They are after facts, and the most direct, most expeditious, way is the best for both sides.

Now, what have we in this "Court-martial Record," for such we will call the book in view. Everything essential to a record of the trial of this minor offence which Wilson is supposed to have committed.

Let it be known that a failure to swear the court will void the sentence, and that the prisoner may except to sentence on that ground when the time for sentence arrives, and a hundred to one the court will be caught every time.

A failure to swear the court would be, as now, a "fatal defect," but the court is in honor bound to proceed to sentence, make a note of the exception, and sign its record. The commanding officer disapproves, of course.

Now, how easy it will be to furnish all essential facts of trials at a post to the War Department every two, four or six months, or once a year, as may be desired, in uniform, concise, and intelligent shape! Blanks furnished by the Adjutant General, ruled to conform to the Court-martial Record, are filled up from that book, word for word in every case.

I am unable to find any written law, the 84th Article excepted, in the way of making the change in practice that I have proposed. An order of the War Department can upset old customs and establish new ones as easily as it can paragraphs in the Regulations, and the Army knows that sort of thing is mere recreation for the Hon. Secretary; if not that the book should be burned.

I respectfully present this case for the consideration and favorable influence of the stars of our Army, who can do so much in a good cause when they unite! I appeal to the lesser, but bright, more numerous lights to shoulder this immense mass of useless routine, which we all know about, and cast it from us.

A. R. C.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

GETTYSBURG BATTLEFIELD.

THE reunions last and this week on the historic battlefield of Gettysburg were entirely successful, and attracted hosts of veterans from all parts of the country. The Third Army Corps held its reunion July 2. At 11 A. M. Warner's Light Battery C, of the 3d U. S. Artillery, fired a national salute, and then came the great meeting in the rink. On a raised platform were seated some ladies, General D. E. Sickles, U. S. A., and his staff and the invited guests, General H. J. Hunt, U. S. A., on entering, was received with a round of cheers.

After a prayer by Chaplain Twichell, General Sickles read an address that he had prepared. It was a sight that stirred patriotic blood to see "the man who made the victory of Gettysburg possible" clothed in his old full uniform of major-general, seated, because a shattered leg would not allow him to stand except on crutches, and telling in a simple, straightforward way the history of the great fight to the men who fought with him on that field. To say that the veterans of the Third Corps were enthusiastic is putting it mildly. They cheered until the shell of a building fairly rocked.

General Sickles then proceeded to give a lucid statement of his view of the facts concerning the part borne by the Third Corps at the battle of Gettysburg. He said:

Severely wounded towards the close of the engagement, I was unable to make an official report. Keenly sensible of the injustice done to my command and myself by the Commander-in-Chief, General Halleck, and by the commanding General of the Army of the Potomac, General Meade, I asked President Lincoln to grant me a court of inquiry for the purpose of correcting the serious errors contained in the reports of the battle made by General Halleck and General Meade. The President replied, "Sickles, they say you pushed your men too near the enemy, and began to fight just as that council of war was about to meet at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of the battle. I am afraid that what they say of you is true, and God bless you for it. Don't ask us to order an inquest to relieve you from bringing on the battle of Gettysburg. History will set you all right and give everybody his just place."

Passing to the main body of his argument the General said, speaking of the duty of vindicating the Corps:

This duty I shall perform with more solicitude on your behalf than for myself. You always gave me your confidence, respect, and love in your ranks. In the heart of the true men of this corps I have never needed defence.

The argument which followed advanced upon twenty-five propositions, each of which was reasoned out with comprehensive logic. In the course of it he stated the charge against him as follows:

It has often been represented that Gen. Meade had formed a plan of battle, and had assigned to Gen. Sickles a position on that flank, from which he advanced upon the enemy too soon. And this advance so disarranged Gen. Meade's as to hazard their successful execution.

Near the conclusion of his minute details of argument, strongly supplied at every point by records, both Federal and Confederate, he summarized:

I am, therefore, alone responsible for the lines on which the battle of July 2 was fought. Good or bad, it was my

line. I am not responsible for the delay in occupying Round Top, the key of our position on the left. I had repeatedly urged Gen. Meade to send infantry and artillery to Little Round Top, but he did not do so, nor did he approve my suggestion that I should occupy it in force. Gen. Meade did not concur in my belief that the enemy would make a serious attack on our left; hence he made no dispositions himself and authorized none on my part to meet such an attack. At length when the assault of the enemy was so imminent that I could wait no longer for orders I made my own disposition to meet it. I advanced my corps so as to occupy higher and better fighting ground, and cleared away the fences which obstructed my movements. I took positions which threatened the flanks of the enemy on moving to our left, and forced him to attack me on my front.

On the point of his having received no orders from Gen. Meade to disobey, and his foresight as to the importance of occupying Round Top, Gen. Sickles was passionately eloquent.

"There's the officer," he cried, pointing across the table to Gen. Tremain and calling him by name, "whom I kept in the saddle from sunrise till the battle opened, imploring Meade to send troops to Little Round Top."

Gen. Sickles's speech was cheered from end to end, and at the close of it his proposition, which he said Gens. Longstreet and McLaws had agreed to, for a reunion of both armies at some future time, was received enthusiastically.

Other addresses followed. Much more might be written of this remarkable series of meetings at Gettysburg, but it seems enough to say that the veterans of high and low degree gave ample tokens of how fervently they cherish the memories of the deeds done and the sufferings endured during the great civil war.

AJAX.

SUNDAY OBSERVANCES.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

WHILE I was at West Point as a cadet I never was able to understand, nor have I to this day, the necessity of having on Sunday the weekly inspection; or the monthly inspection or muster when the last day of the month fell on Sunday, or the evening parade, or reviews and honors to distinguished personages.

The hymns played at the Sunday parade, so beautiful and solemn, may have been intended to give significance to the day, and to the parade a religious tone. President Lincoln once said of a man that he put lightning rods on his house to ward off the vengeance of an offended God. Perhaps these hymns were interposed for that very purpose.

To lay jest aside, let me say that the impressions and convictions formed in my cadet days have in no way been modified, but rather confirmed by 13 years of observation in the Service. I have seen Sunday parades, etc., attract crowds; the posts, then, reminding one not a little of a town on circus day or a Fourth of July. It is observable that these crowds are made up mostly of people who seem to have little respect for the Sabbath. Not to create a false impression, it is a pleasure to add that such occasions present the exceptions, not the rule.

I advocate, for reasons which will be given hereafter, a strict outward observance of the Sabbath. To this end the following suggestions are offered.

The weekly inspection to be held on Saturday, say on or about retreat, or at such hour as the commanding officer may direct.

It may be well to anticipate here the objection that will undoubtedly be raised in regard to extra and daily duty men. A brief examination will show it to be specious and without foundation. Using their uniforms, arms, and accoutrements but little, and only in good weather, but little work is required to keep them in order. From one to two hours is ample for these men to prepare for inspection. I risk nothing, I think, in saying, that a majority of them get ready inside of an hour. They can attend the weekly inspection on Saturday just as well as on Sunday, without losing any more time than is now lost, and without detriment to the Service. "Where there is a will there is a way."

Musters and monthly inspections, when the last day of the month falls on Sunday, to be held on Saturday, the last legal or working day of the month. No Sunday parades.

No reviews or official receptions to civil or military dignitaries of our own country on Sunday. (Regulations now provide, "No salutes, as a rule, on Sunday.")

To take steps to secure an understanding between nations that no international military courtesies shall be paid on that day.

Guard mounting in undress uniform at the place of undress guard mounting.

Dispensing with the band and prohibiting its playing anywhere, except on such occasions as may be decided by the commanding officer appropriate to the day. Music six days of the week ought to suffice to give bands one day of rest.

No base ball, tennis, polo, or other outdoor games within the limits of a post or station.

Require all general police and fatigue to be done on Saturday, and nothing on Sunday except what sanitary measures make needful.

One Sunday stable call in the morning for grooming. The afternoon watering and feeding can be done by the stable police or by special detail.

In short, reduce the labor of Sunday to guard duty, necessary police, three roll calls, and such works of mercy and necessity as may arise. Further than this, to maintain an orderly outward observance of the Sabbath, I would not go. More than this no reasonable man could ask. Many of the things here suggested are within the province of post commanders. To their credit and that of the service be it said, a great majority of them have exercised their power in the premises. The others are within the province of the War Department or of Congress, except one, which might require the consent of nations. The reasons for such observance of Sunday are stated as follows:

1. The authority of the Bible, pre-eminently the standard work on moral and political as well as Christian ethics.

2. The genius of our institutions, which are essentially Christian in character.

3. The moral and Christian sentiment of the country.

4. The moral and Christian sentiment of the Army. I venture to assert that this sentiment in the Army is on a par with that in the country and will not suffer by comparison. A very large proportion of the Army, officers and men, have been taught to regard the Sabbath with a certain degree of reverence. Call it what you will, it has been bred into

them and become a part of their very nature. It is no answer to this proposition to say: "If you do not like our Sunday forms in the Army you can leave it." Such a challenge to so widely diffused a sentiment would be, to say the least, ungracious."

5. The necessity of one day of rest in every seven from the ordinary work and routine, as healthful in the Army as out of it.

6. The laws of the States and Territories. Many, if not all of them, have Sunday laws. While, perhaps, under no strict obligations to observe these laws, nevertheless there is a comity and courtesy due the States and Territories which should cause respect to be paid to their statutes affecting order and morals.

To put a hypothetical and altogether improbable case for illustration, suppose a State has prohibitory laws against the selling of liquor. Would a post within its limits be justified in harboring a lot of saloons on its premises because not legally bound by its laws? Every one would, in a moment, say that respect for the State and its laws should prevent such an outrage. Again, suppose that a State has passed laws to secure a quiet, orderly observance of the Sabbath. Would a post be justified in making it a Sunday pleasure resort?

It strikes me not; and for this negative I call in requisition honor, respect, and moral obligation. Regulations, art. 11, par. 6, says: "Respect for the civil authorities is the duty of all citizens, and especially of those in the Military Service."

That these Sunday laws are not enforced is no reason why they should be the less respected. They are placed on the statute books by the representatives of the people, and so long as they remain there, courtesy, if no higher claim, requires their observance. The plea of non-enforcement by civil authorities would be a poor excuse for the Army, representing law and order, to offer for non-observance. It is to be remembered that such laws act by their salutary and restraining influences, and appeal to reason and conscience, rather than coercion, for their enforcement.

7. Respect to the communities, in or near which military posts are generally situated.

It is well known that the better classes of all cities and towns are constantly struggling to secure and maintain quiet, order, and suspension of all business on Sunday. While Army posts may be open to all visitors, yet inducements in the way of attractions and amusements, such as inspections, reviews, parades, music, games, etc., should not be offered to draw crowds, thereby converting posts into Sunday pleasure resorts.

8. The last, and least in my opinion, is policy. We want the respect, good will, and friendship of the people, especially of the law-abiding and influential classes. How better can we secure these than by recognizing and conforming as far as practicable to generally conceded and well established sentiments and opinions prevailing among them?

The gain, at least, in placing the Army, on this question in harmony with the best sentiment of the country; also in harmony with its own principle of military subordination, by rendering to the Supreme Commander those indispensable requisites of courtesy and respect due from inferiors to their superiors, enhanced because the Infinite Superior.

GRADUATES NORTH AND SOUTH.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

I CANNOT resist the inclination to thank your generous knowledge for the editorial in the 3d of July number (it celebrates the glorious Fourth) in which you say: "It has often occurred to us that the people of this country do not realize the extent to which they are indebted to the friendships existing between the officers of the Northern and Southern Armies and Navies, which had their origin at West Point and Annapolis." These are words of truth and wisdom. One of our old professors said to me recently that the graduates were almost unanimously opposed to the War—considered it a political fight, in which both sides were to blame. The fact was that local and domestic relations bitterly forced them apart, the four-fifths to save the Union *per se*, the one-fifth to save their families endangered. The exceptions to this were so marked as to prove the rule. Within my own knowledge Sidney Johnston had no intention to go South until suddenly relieved from command at San Francisco, under false suspicions. B. E. Bee, who was killed at first Bull Run, proposed to a brother officer to go on a stock ranch he owned to avoid the War. A. P. Hill absolutely wept upon my shoulders in Cincinnati in May, 1861, at the treatment he experienced and the divided condition of his family: two helpless sisters surrounded by soldiers in Virginia, his wife in Kentucky—he had to bring his sisters away—alas, he was killed, a Lieut.-Gen. at Petersburg. General Joe Johnston said to me since the War that the folly of secession was the madness of the South. Gen. R. E. Lee was told in the Adj.-General's Office in Washington, that the authorities considered him a traitor, and so on. Many instances might be given illustrative of the strain on the loyalty of *élèves* of our national institutions.

Every effort was made by politicians, North and South, to force a partisan feeling—divide us. "Traitor," "coward," "disloyal," were the words used by even our Cabinet and Congressmen, characterizing graduates. Gen. Schuyler Hamilton says that the distrust was such that Gen. Scott in announcing him as an aide-de-camp, used the expression: late private of the 7th New York Regiment. I have heard Gen. Scott, McClellan, Buell, and Thomas denounced as traitors in the streets and on the cars, publicly. When I was escaping from the capture of Fort Smith, on the Arkansas River, Congressman Rush, of that State, came on board the steamboat—he was a colossus of 6 feet 4 inches.

He called out to me without introduction, "Captain, Gen. Scott has joined the Confederacy."

I did not reply. He fixed the attention on me and again said, "Gen. Scott has joined us."

I said, "I am sorry for Gen. Scott."

He said, "The b—! you are—a captain sorry for his commander-in-chief."

I said, "Yes I am sorry, for he is too old to be of service to either side, and will only wipe out a glorious record in the annals of his country upon a mistaken view of a political question."

Mr. Rust came over, sat down by me, and asked how the war would terminate. I declined to an-

swer; I was no politician and was among enemies. He pledged me his silence and protection from arrest if I would answer as a purely military question. I said, "Jeff Davis is a soldier, has been Secretary of War, knows the Army and the use of discipline. He will organize his army on military principles, get all he can of army officers in command to drill and discipline. The Government will, as in the Mexican War, put politicians in command, and get punished until experience teaches discipline; then, with its great preponderance of men and means, will drive the secessionists into the Gulf of Mexico." He jumped up and said, "By G—, I'll quit," with a sarcastic manner. However, he prevented my capture at Helena and Memphis.

One of the exceptions was a captain who refused Jeff Davis's appointment because another captain who ranked below him in the Service was above him on the list. We told him he was nothing but a soldier of fortune, had no cause, and we would hang him by drum head court when we caught him. He said he would return our compliment, and went as a volunteer. He was killed in battle with reckless daring. So few, however, were actuated by the "gospel of hate" that they could be counted on the fingers of one hand. Education forms the common mind, but does not completely change the nature of man. Fealty to the Constitution and flag was deep down in the hearts of graduates, however warped in the actions of a few, and these who have condemned them will not compare records as to constitutional construction and support of the flag, for those in rebellion revered it more than their substitute. And when the war closed separated brothers were more than anxious for reunion, forgiving and forgetting the long and bitter struggle for mastery. It was in reality a bloody tournament gotten up by politicians for a test of our national training, since few of the former made commanding reputations, for the simple reason that war is a science, combining all the arts, and must be learned in the school of theory and practice, of a lifetime. The political question of slavery was solved by the war. The first gun at Sumter doomed it. WM. W. BURNS.

(From the Lancaster Print, dated Port Elizabeth, Africa, May 23.)

CRUISE OF THE LANCASTER.

THE ship was put in commission August 27, 1881, at the Portsmouth Navy-yard, and left the 12th of following month, under command of Captain Bancroft Gherardi, for New York, arriving there on the 15th. While here Rear Admiral J. W. A. Nicholson hoisted his flag, and on Oct. 10, the *Lancaster* sailed for Gibraltar as flagship of the European Station, touching at Fayal (one of the Azores) on the passage. From Gibraltar, she cruised in succession about Spain, France, Italy, Egypt, Greece, Morocco, and Portugal, then back to Spain.

In June, 1882, while lying at Cadiz, Spain, orders were received from the Navy Department, to proceed with all possible speed to Alexandria, Egypt, as trouble was anticipated between the English and Egyptians. In obedience to these orders, the *Lancaster* arrived at Alexandria the latter part of the month. We all know the story of the great excitement prevailing on shore, and some day we may learn the true inwardness of everything, and the double part the Khedive was probably playing. Arabi Pacha, Commander-in-Chief of the Egyptian Armies, received notice from Admiral Seymour, commanding the English Squadron, lying in the harbor, to desist from strengthening the fortifications of the city. Arabi apparently stopped, but the electric light showed night work. On the second notice being sent, Arabi paid little attention to it, and received from Admiral Seymour notice to stop, or in 24 hours he would bombard the place; at the same time sending an officer to all the neutral vessels in the harbor with that information, and a request to quit (July 10). All neutral vessels made preparations for leaving. The *Lancaster*, after receiving a number of refugees on board of different nations, left the outer harbor at 2 p. m., and 40 minutes later anchored out of the supposed line of fire and range of the Egyptian guns. The following account, of the cheering by this ship, causing the unjust criticism is given us by a shipmate present:

"About 7 o'clock the morning of July 11, the English fleet commenced their work of destruction. After they had taken their positions, we found that we had the *Inflexible* on our starboard quarter, and the *Temeraire* on our port, neither vessel more than half a mile distance from us. Some of the shot and shell intended for them, came dangerously near the old *Lancaster*; about 10 a. m., a shell exploded within half a ship's length of our stern. Our commanding officer deemed it unwise to remain so close any longer, so we got up anchor and moved out about a mile further. This proved to be a very bad berth; there is always a heavy ground swell on approaching Alexandria, and we came in for our share of pitching and rolling. On the morning of the 12th, the English ships fired a few shots which were not responded to from the forts, so they ceased firing.

About 11 a. m. of this day our captain made up his mind to change his anchorage and move closer in shore. (This was the movement the *Lancaster* executed which called forth such ungenerous remarks about her officers and crew by the people at home). We were surrounded by men-of-war and merchant craft of all descriptions, so it became necessary for us, in order to clear all these vessels, to make a long sweep, and in doing so, we had to make a circle of three of the English men-of-war, viz., the *Alexandria*, *Superb*, and *Sultan*. The *Temeraire* was under way and steaming towards us, her officers were all on the bridge, the marine guard paraded, and the band played "Hail Columbia," in honor of the Rear Admiral's flag we flew at our mizzen. We were in duty bound to acknowledge this act of international courtesy, so our band struck up their national air, "God Save the Queen." When the Englishmen heard this tune their enthusiasm knew no bounds; they clapped their hands, cheered, etc., the officers remaining with heads uncovered during the rendering of the anthem. Here we were again. The cheer had to be returned, and it was telegraphed home that we had steamed around and cheered the squadron.

Landmen know nothing about naval etiquette; sometimes grave complications of state arise through some little act of discourtesy on the part of a naval officer. So every thing that could possibly be con-

sidered a courtesy, must be carefully attended to. The cheering of the British fleet by the *Lancaster*, as the papers at home called it, was only returning an act of international courtesy tendered us, because we flew the flag of a rear admiral, and it was an imperative duty with the officers and crew of this ship; it was simply the acknowledgment of a courtesy, as one gentleman would raise his hat in response to the salutations of another.

The great American public construed this into an act of toadyism, but let me assure them that there were just as loyal and patriotic men on board the *Lancaster*, that bright July day, as ever trod a ship's deck, and should the emergency ever arise, or the occasion require it, they will prove it to the world. So justice where justice is due.

On the 14th, the *Lancaster* stood into the harbor, and that afternoon landed sailors and marines to assist in subduing the flames of the burning city; powder and torpedoes being sent after them to blow up when necessary. The Khedive thanked the Comdr.-in-Chief for this assistance on July 19. Some of the landing party remained to protect the Consulate. All being on board, the *Lancaster* left July 20 for Italy, and after cruising in the Mediterranean, in February, 1883, went to England, and then France, (Havre), when Rear Admiral Nicholson was relieved, March 10, by Rear Admiral C. H. Baldwin.

REORGANIZING THE NAVY.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin*, who discusses the subject of Naval reorganization, comes to the conclusion "that no line officer should be continued as Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, but that a civil engineer should fill that office. The Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting should be abolished and its duties performed by others." He says: "The Service would suffer no retrogression by this re-organization. On the contrary, there is good reason to believe that public business would be expedited, and with civilians or staff officers as chiefs of bureaus an omission of duty would be sure to result in its merited punishment, which has never yet been the case where the violator of the law was a distinguished Naval officer of unquestioned integrity and conspicuous executive capacity." Something has evidently gone wrong with this correspondent, for he says:

The line officers having failed in getting the Naval Committee to frame a bill which would give the "line" control of the most important bureaus, have lost heart and interest in re-organizing the Navy Department, and are rather disinclined to aid in pushing the bill as reported towards becoming a law.

The line staked everything and directed all their efforts towards a re-organization for their own temporary benefit, and notwithstanding the large number of new Congressmen, who are almost invariably captured by the line to espouse their cause, there was a sufficient number of older Congressmen who were able to read between the lines of the bill proposed, and readily perceived what the true object was. It is a disastrous defeat to the shore-sailor officers, whose fund for this particular purpose, said to have amounted to over \$50,000, has been worse than thrown away.

But while the present plan for reorganization appears to have miscarried, it would be idle to argue that no reorganization is needed. On the contrary a plan should be devised by which the officers of each grade shall have duties assigned to them in accordance with the specific purposes for which they have been educated, either at the Naval Academy or at their own expense. The line of duty for line and staff officers alike is susceptible of distinct definitions, and each one should be made to perform his own duty. To the line officers belongs with propriety the exclusive right of sailing and fighting the national vessels, and subordinate to their orders should be the Medical, Pay, and Engineer Corps, when serving on board ship. It is also unquestionably proper that ordnance should come under the supervision of the sailor officer, and that this branch of the Service should have something to say about carrying out definite plans of Naval policy. But the duties of the sailor officer should be chiefly directed towards sailing and fighting the ships, and when on shore duty he should neither arrogate to himself nor in the remotest degree interfere with such duties which special corps in the Navy or civilians are far more competent to carry out.

The quarter deck discipline does not work satisfactorily when applied on shore, and the presence of the many sailor officers in places which, outside of Navy influences, are occupied by persons peculiarly fitted, are absolutely detrimental to the public service, inasmuch as the sailor officers are unfit to carry on business with a view toward economy, efficiency, and dispatch.

Referring to what the Secretary says with reference to the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, this writer says further:

The remarkable part of the Secretary's argument is that, after having given instances of gross violations of Secretary Thompson's order in relation to the limit of "open purchases," Mr. Whitney should charge the system as being "vicious," whereas, if the violator of the specific order had not been, as asserted, of "unquestioned integrity and conspicuous executive capacity," the person would lay himself liable to a deserved suspicion of jobbery or conspicuous as a failure in national business in accordance with law and common sense. To a man up aloft it would appear as if the "distinguished naval officer" was running his bureau to suit himself and not with due regard to the interest of the Government. In charging the system with being "vicious" because of the abuses perpetrated by individuals, the Secretary probably took counsel from that distinguished shore sailor, Comdr. J. G. Walker. When a trusted bank teller robs the bank it is not customary to charge the system with being at fault, and the Secretary should rather take his evidences adduced as a proof that proper men in proper places will carry on business on correct principles; that no matter how perfect a system may be, it will not be run aright under a person indisposed to carry out its underlying principles.

Annapolis officers as a class have a thorough and supreme contempt for civilians, which even the Secretary himself does not escape. By virtue of their education, they claim to have a knowledge of all that is worth knowing, superior to that of any civilian. While they are jealous and exacting among themselves and towards each other of carrying out orders, their lack of discipline when orders emanate from one not of their own select set is simply the result of their overweening contempt for all outside their own circle. For this reason no system can ever be devised that will make a sailor officer comply with the spirit and intent of its meaning; first, because they are unfit to transact business on business principles prevailing in civil circles; secondly, because they will arrogate to themselves a better understanding than their superiors of what is required, and therefore will not obey orders. The exceptions to these strictures are very few, and those few are rarely selected for places which they could fill.

THE twelfth reunion of the Association of the 28th and 147th Regiments Infantry and Knapp's Battery, Pennsylvania Volunteers, will take place upon the battlefield of Antietam, Md., Friday, Sept. 17, 1886. A special car for the accommodation of members and their families and friends will leave Philadelphia Thursday, Sept. 16. Details, as arranged, will be published, with rates of fare.

THE STATE TROOPS.

THE NEW YORK CAMP OF 1886.

The 11th and 32d Regiments started in with a good will, but they were not in that state of thorough preparation which is necessary in order to profit to the fullest extent by the means of instruction offered at the camp. Good behavior is not all that is necessary. Though very essential, it is of still greater importance that the troops should know how to take care of and protect themselves either in a riot or on a sudden call for the field. These men are not by any means in such a condition. We repeat there is no use of bringing men here to teach them the ordinary manoeuvres of the school of the company. They are sent here for a different purpose. To teach them how to march, dress, and to fire by the numbers is the object of instruction in the armories, and for this the facilities there are quite sufficient. It is therefore not unreasonable to expect that the men should be well enough instructed to proceed at once to skirmish and other field work. This is the object of the early morning company drills. The ignorance and lack of competency exhibited here by the majority of the company officers of both organizations was surprising. They all used different methods, and only very few the right ones; their commands were wrong, their explanations incorrect, many scarcely knew whether an order was properly executed or not, and under these circumstances it was not surprising to see the men go wrong on every possible occasion. Major Staepole, the State instructor, was present at all drills, and every error which came under his notice was promptly corrected and afterwards reported to the colonels; but then, where over a dozen commands are on the field at once, it is impossible for one person to detect all errors, and a large number passed therefore unnoticed. It is due to both Col. Stewart and Col. Finkelmeier to say that they gave every support to the State officers in their endeavors to improve their commands, but the foundation upon which to build was wanting in too many cases, and therefore a great deal of the labor spent was in vain, for the moment at least. If a company commander is thoroughly competent, he can bring about a great deal of improvement in a half dozen energetically conducted company drills, but where he needs instruction on every point himself the men can derive but little benefit. We do not say that these captains and subalterns were not earnest and anxious to learn; quite to the contrary, but their zeal was exhibited when it was too late. Had they applied themselves diligently to a thorough study of the tactics, and other matters of which they were expected to have some knowledge, during the winter months, affairs would have assumed a different complexion at the camp. It is not necessary to study Jomini's works to execute what is required of an officer in a camp of this sort in a creditable manner. Any man of intelligence and soldierly instinct, with only limited military experience, can learn all that is necessary from the tactics and other small text books put at the disposal of the guard during later years, and there is ample opportunity to get information on doubtful points. Opportunity for this kind of instruction was liberally afforded, especially in the 2d Division where military study was energetically encouraged in every direction from the highest officer down. We regret that we are unable to give a better account of the proficiency exhibited by these companies, but facts won't admit of different conclusions. When their state at simple company movements is considered, it does not require a strong imagination to make a correct guess at their standing in skirmish manoeuvres. Here the most ridiculous commands and movements, evidently selected without any knowledge or understanding as to the object of the drill were the order of the day, and the skirmish work was labor in vain in the most instances. There were two or three good companies in the 32d, but the rest fell below the most reasonable expectations. We realize the difficulties of both regiments and their late efforts towards improvement, but there is no excuse for the low standard exhibited here in the very movements in which they should be most proficient. Of course with the constant efforts of the State instructors and the theoretical instruction under the regimental commanders, which latter was faithfully carried out according to orders, matters took a quite considerable turn in the direction to mend towards the end of the tour, but time was too short; as has been frequently the case, just when brighter prospects dawned they had to go home. Doubtless, however, the only way to make regiments of this class effective is by permanent State instructors, and a vigorous system of theoretical instruction and supervision by the colonels during the winter season. This should not simply apply to battalion drills, but every phase of the drill, from the school of the soldier up, should be under the eye of a competent regimental officer, and no error left uncorrected. It is a matter of regret to see officers, who, like Col. Stewart and Finkelmeier, have so zealously worked for the interests of their commands, thus left without proper support in the most important quarter—the company officers. The State uniform, however, has brought about a great change for the better in the general appearance of the men, whose entire bearing otherwise also shows a decided improvement, evidently due to superior discipline. Military courtesies were fairly rendered, and where they were neglected this was rather due to inexperience than to a wilful disregard of the rules. While on this subject another feature, which is open to rigorous criticism, should not be left unmentioned. The defect, however, prevails to the same extent in other organizations as in the two under consideration, and it is one which could easily be remedied by devoting a little attention to it occasionally in the armory. Most of the men, particularly when on guard, render defective salutes because they are ignorant as to how to tell the rank of an officer from his insignia, and the most ridiculous situations are constantly occurring on this account. Intelligent as the State troops generally are, it would take but little trouble to enlighten them on this score and thus save them much annoyance. The officers and non-commissioned officers of the guard are, to a large extent, responsible for this defect and they should take the trouble to enlighten the men while off post.

Battalion drills were held regularly, and with gen-

erally favorable weather hard and steady work was performed. The drills, however, were not of a high order of excellence, which is not to be wondered at when the knowledge of the officers with regard to company drills is considered. They improved, however, as the week passed on, and as they could not fail to open the eyes of all to their defects, measures looking towards their correction will doubtless be adopted, as both colonels are progressive and hard workers. Ceremonies were fair, and certainly of a better order than some of the other work. It was difficult to make the file closers realize that they do not execute the manual on parade, to bring the first sergeants to the point of executing what is laid down in tactics for guard mounting properly, to prevent officers rendering bad salutes or blundering occasionally, but on general principles parades were well worth looking at, the men steady, and the manual good. In fact it was another proof that more importance is attached to matters of show than to practical work. Both should be cultivated alike. While, probably, no such strict silence and decorum as characterized the camp of the 14th during the nights was observed, yet the behavior of the men was satisfactory and far better than has been the general custom in the camp in former years. This is an important step in the direction of good discipline.

The men in the beginning showed that they had at least been taught how to carry their arms on post and none of the usual slouching in this respect was noticed. They were, however, frequently in error as to their facings and salutes, but this has been so general a defect, that there was nothing surprising in it. In fact, the sentries compared well with those generally seen here in previous years. In their practical knowledge of the details of their duties they were, however, deficient, and this defect was equally frequent among the officers and non-commissioned officers. With their limited knowledge and incorrect ideas it would not be safe in their present state to intrust them with the guarding of a camp or building in actual service. To make them perfect soldiers on this very point is the principal object of all the trouble and expense incurred by the State, and it is, therefore, only reasonable to expect that every organization should come sufficiently prepared to profit to the fullest extent of Lt. Thurston's instruction, who works with remarkable energy and success.

The camp was kept in its usual excellent state, police duty was well performed and the health of the troops was remarkably good, and while under the circumstances the success achieved was not as full as was desired, yet the two regiments showed immense progress since their previous encampment, in every respect, and they left camp doubtless in a much improved state. That they both belong again to the live organizations and that they can learn, was amply demonstrated, and it is only to be hoped that they will not relapse into the usual state of apathy which generally follows all encampments, whereby so much of the progress made is lost, and which necessitates another beginning at the A B C the next time.

The 32d and 11th were relieved on Saturday, July 3, by the 9th and 74th.

THE TWENTY-THIRD AT NEWPORT.

The 23d Regiment of Brooklyn arrived at Newport, R. I., on the steamer *Pilgrim* early in the morning of July 4. With the regiment and as its guests were Col. John Hamilton and Adj. E. R. Hills, of the 5th U. S. Artillery; Gen. Alfred C. Barnes, colonel of the 13th N. Y., and other distinguished gentlemen. The regiment was enthusiastically received by the citizens of Newport, and went at once in camp near the Ocean House. In the afternoon the regiment gave a very handsome dress parade, which was witnessed by Col. C. L. Best, of the 4th U. S. Artillery, and several of his officers from Fort Adams, who afterwards paid a visit to Col. Charles L. Fincke in his tent. On the following day the regiment participated in the Fourth of July parade with 10 companies of twelve files and received the lion's share of applause; in the afternoon it passed in review before Governor Wetmore, of Rhode Island, in fine style, and in the evening Col. Fincke gave a reception at the Ocean House, which was well attended. Among those present were Governor Wetmore and staff and Col. Best and the officers of the 4th Artillery stationed at Fort Adams; Lieut. Logan, U. S. N., of the War College; Gen. Dyer and Dennis and officers of the State militia; Mayor Powell, ex-Mayors Slocum, Swinburne and Franklin; Newport's delegation in the Legislature, members of the city government and the invited guests of the regiment.

On the following day the officers on invitation of Col. Best visited Fort Adams, where a review of the batteries of the 4th U. S. Artillery, stationed there, was tendered by Col. Best to Col. Fincke. The troops marched by in splendid style, but the most interesting event of the visit was the light artillery drill by Light Battery B, 4th U. S. Artillery, under Capt. John Egan. This was a fine exhibition of military precision and thorough drill, after which the visitors were entertained by Col. Best. On return of the 23d's officers to their camp that regiment was reviewed by Mayor Powell of Newport. On Thursday, July 8, Col. Best, in turn, reviewed the 23d, and on Friday Gen. Rodney C. Ward, of the 4th Brigade, S. N. Y., received the same compliment. The sojourn of the regiment at Newport is one continual round of compliments, ovations, mock parades, etc., and they are heartily enjoying themselves. Thursday morning, upon invitation of Commander Wm. T. Sampson, U. S. N., they visited the torpedo station, and watched the explosion of a number of torpedoes. In the afternoon Gov. Wetmore gave a reception to Col. Fincke and the other officers at the Governor's mansion. It was attended by many distinguished people. At night there was a parade and a display of fireworks.

MILITIA ITEMS.

General Headquarters, State of New York, A. G. O., Albany, June 31, 1886, General Orders No. 18.—Permission to enter this State under arms during the month of July next, is hereby granted to all military organizations in the United States desiring to take part in the Bi-Centennial Celebration of the City of Albany. By command of the Commander-in-Chief, Josiah Porter, Major-General and Adjutant-General.

The N. Y. Tribune says: "Can such things be and life yet go on calm and undisturbed? A gallant officer of the mili-

tia has been characterized by a stalwart captain of police as 'a thing in a white coat.' It is cause for astonishment that instead of charges being preferred against the policeman there was not an immediate avenging of the insult in good red blood."

Governor Hill reviewed the troops in camp at Peekskill, on Wednesday, July 7.

The most important event in Brooklyn National Guard circles is the resignation of General Alfred C. Barnes, as Colonel of the 13th. General Barnes had contemplated this step for some time, but on account of the labor troubles he remained with the regiment longer than he had intended. General Barnes has been connected with the National Guard since 1860, was General Inspector of Rifle Practice under Governor Cornell, and elected to the Colonelcy of the 13th in 1884. He is a good soldier and a gentleman of high social position and large means. He intends taking a trip to Japan at an early date. His loss to the 13th is a serious one.

CREEDMOOR RIFLE RANGE.

The 5th of the series of Qualification and Champion Marksman's Class Matches was shot here July 5. The day was warm, with a fair wind favorable for shooting. The attendance was large. Gen. Chas. F. Robbins was the executive officer.

The winners in the Champion Marksman's Class Match were as follows:

	Co.	Regt.	Score.	Total.
Lieut. C. C. Wallace.....	I	14	23-22	45
Sergt. Frank Stuart.....	C	69	23-21	44
Sergt. H. B. Thomson.....	C	7	21-22	43
Corpl. C. A. Jones.....	G	7	21-22	43
Pvt. D. B. Darke.....	G	7	21-21	42
Pvt. J. H. LaCroix.....	I	14	21-21	42
Sergt. P. Finnegan.....	C	69	21-21	42
Sergt. E. A. Anderson.....	I	14	22-20	42

Other match days are July 17 and 31, and August 14 and 28, commencing at 6.30 A. M.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

OHIO NATIONAL GUARD.

The 1st, 6th, and 13th regiments, infantry, and Batteries B and G, 1st Artillery, O. N. G., went into camp at Washington C. H., on Tuesday, June 29, striking tents Tuesday, the following week.

The weather was good throughout, each regiment devoting three or four hours every day to company and battalion drill. Brigade dress parade was held every evening. A sham battle on the plan of Gettysburg was fought on Saturday; inspection took place Sunday, and a review on Monday in honor of Governor Foraker, who addressed the troops in a few stirring words. Adjutant-General Aline was present during the encampment. Col. Entekin, of the 13th, commanded. In these short eight days the improvement in discipline and the drill was very marked. The interest of the people of Ohio in the National Guard is steadily increasing.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

E. V. X.—There will be no vacancies at West Point for the 14th and 30th New York districts until 1890.

H. asks: "Is it legal for an officer who is a witness against a prisoner to be Judge Advocate of the Court trying him?" Ans.—It is legal, but undesirable, that the Judge Advocate should appear in the capacity of a witness except perhaps where the evidence to be given relates simply to the good character of the accused.

G. A. R. asks: 1. When will vacancies occur at West Point and Annapolis for the 14th District of Pennsylvania? Ans.—Annapolis, 1889; West Point, 1887.

2. What are the names of the cadets now from that district? Ans.—Annapolis, Francis Boughter; West Point, Francis E. Shunk.

3. What are the qualifications for admission to these Academies? Ans.—Apply for circular to War and Navy Departments.

4. What percentage of applicants are rejected, or fail before graduation? Ans.—From 20 to 40 per cent.

Justice.—Now that Congress is legislating as to the mileage of the Army, it would be interesting to know what is the allowance of that kind to members of Congress themselves and to the Navy. Ans.—The rate paid Senators and Representatives for mileage is 20 cents per mile. This allowance was made many years ago in the days of canal boats and stage coaches, and when the amount named was required to cover the actual expense of travel. The rate fixed for officers of the Army by the Army Appropriation bill, which has just become a law, is 4 cents a mile, and in addition thereto the cost of transportation actually paid, exclusive of sleeping or parlor car fares. Under the law the Congressman gets for travelling between New York and Washington, for example, \$46; the officer \$15.70. The amount appropriated to defray the necessary travelling expenses of the entire Army is \$150,000. To pay the mileage of seventy-six Senators there is annually appropriated \$33,000, and for members of the House of Representatives \$110,640.

TROOP, BATTERY, AND COMPANY WORK.

The following extracts (slightly revised by the author), are from the "Color Sergeant's Pocket Book," edited by Mr. T. Campbell-Copeland, late lieutenant, Royal Scots, British Army. Since arrival in this country Mr. Campbell-Copeland has completed his works entitled "Modern Military Maxims," and "The Opinions of Samuel Johnson, L.L.D." He is also part editor of "The Soldier in our Civil War," for which publication he collected the various statistics. We are informed that these notes on "Discipline" and "Ordinary Duties" met with the unqualified approval of H. R. H. the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, British Forces, General Lord Wolseley, K. C. B., General Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, K. C. B., and all officers commanding divisions, districts, brigades, regiments, and batteries, several of whom ordered them to be read to regimental non-commissioned officers at the end of each month. Mr. Campbell-Copeland, who resigned his commission in February, 1884, to enter upon a literary career, was for some time engaged with Charles Scribner's Sons, of New York, and is now connected with the Mercantile Library Association, of Baltimore. It is his intention to assume the editorship of a new magazine shortly, and he informs us that contributions from military and naval officers and others connected with the Services will receive every consideration.

DISCIPLINE—NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

If the following notes are borne in mind, a prosperous, happy, and honorable career will be ensured. Experience has proved that a marked deviation in any particular must, sooner or later, bring about evil results to all concerned:

1. As a non-commissioned officer, your watchword must be *example*. He fails to fulfil his office with credit to himself and his corps who does not set an example of obedience, cleanliness, sobriety, and punctuality to every man under his supervision.

2. Your first duty is, under any circumstances, to study the interests of those placed in your charge. Remember that in studying their interests, you are advancing your own.

3. Take every man for what he is worth. Notice the nature

and habits of each individual, and treat him, so far as civility and courtesy are concerned, as an equal, until he proves himself unworthy of such consideration.

The non-commissioned officer who treats a man with even a shade of disrespect or disdain merely because he happens to be a private soldier or inferior in rank to himself, is not only devoid of ordinary common sense and manliness, but a disgrace to the cloth he wears. It is quite time enough to advertise stripes and position when your authority is questioned. Many pride in a credit to any soldier, but a domineering promenade of rank is only a display of ignorance and imbecility. Those who are always thinking of their position in the Service, and wondering how much they can help themselves, instead of doing their best to encourage and assist their comrades by kind words and deeds, generally defeat their own ends, receiving no support in time of trouble, and leaving their corps without sympathy and thoroughly detested by those with whom they have been placed in contact.

4. Do not threaten, but persuade if possible. Constantly bear in mind that a good soldier may be led at any time, but can never be driven, except at the risk of those who undertake such a foolhardy task. Do not forget that every threat you use is kept in mind and may be the means of injuring your prospects when such a result is expected.

5. Train yourself to be courteous and civil to all ranks, inferior and superior, without becoming familiar. "Familiarity breeds contempt," and therefore makes more enemies than friends, especially in military life.

6. When you lose your temper think well before you speak, and remember to whom you are speaking. You may make more mischief by one foolish word than may be retrieved in a lifetime.

7. Do not play "fast and loose" with your men. Establish a really good way of working, and adhere to it at all times, if you wish to be respected and obeyed.

Non-commissioned officers who make themselves "hall fellow well met" when it suits their humor, and do their best to crucify the under their control when something happens to cross them, or they imagine themselves insulted or annoyed, are a pest to their neighbors and a nuisance in the corps to which they belong.

Many good and faithful soldiers have been ruined for life through the playful antics of such mischievous and cowardly individuals. Examples of this class may be found in every corps, and the misery and discontent they bring about in the transaction of ordinary routine duties should be a warning to young and less experienced non-commissioned officers who may not have adopted any particular course. In military, as in every other walk in life, consistency and common sense are constant companions, helping each other wonderfully on the road to prosperity and success.

8. Never enter into conversation with superiors during a tour of duty unless invited to do so, and even then confine yourself strictly to the topic under consideration, not venturing to offer "general remarks." On such an occasion adopt an address of easy and unconstrained deference. There are two extremes equally absurd, and to a sensible man conspicuously ridiculous and repulsive. One is the adoption of impudent familiarity when conversing with superiors, and the other the use of a cringing, appealing style of terri-

fied toadyism or humility, which impresses the person addressed, and others who may be near at hand, with the idea that you are extremely anxious to win favor, but not exactly sure how it may best be secured.

9. When ordered to perform a certain task or duty set about it at once in an energetic manner and with a good will—asking no questions—merely doing your best to carry out the wishes of the officer or others under whom you may be serving at the time. Raise no objections. Make no complaint at the time. Don't talk or try to look vicious. Do what you are told to do without murmuring or hesitation, and if you have any grievance make your complaint afterwards through the proper channel, and the chances are in favor of speedy satisfaction or redress.

10. If a question is asked answer it promptly without superfluous remarks, and avoid saying "I don't know." That is usually a child's answer to a question. If you find yourself unable to reply from memory ascertain as quickly as possible and furnish the desired information.

*Should any private soldier read this paragraph, let him give it due consideration. Obedience, in the strictest sense of the word, is your first duty. "Obey first, grumble afterwards."

(From the Admiralty Gazette.)

FRENCH TORPEDO-BOATS.

AFTER the Cape Corsica and Bonifacio flasco it might have been considered advisable to eliminate the closing series of operations from the evolutionary programme of the French fleet. The torpedo squadron allowed a fleet of ten or a dozen men-of-war to pass almost unmolested across an imaginary line of twenty miles, and now an attenuated fleet of torpedoers is expected to cover a waterway of forty miles in breadth for no fewer than ten days against an ironclad squadron determined to make the passage between the islands of Majorca and Ilica. It is impossible at this early date to speak in any detail of the doings of the torpedoers, but when the history of the exercises of 1886 is written there will probably be few darker pages in the story than Admiral Brown's voyage from Bastia to Ajaccio. Of the score or so of torpedoers that quitted Toulon, three or four were placed hors de combat by reason of collision. Reinforcements, however, arriving—a force of eighteen torpedo-boats—the Fulminant and a couple of cruisers left Bastia for the purpose of assisting in the attack on the squadron at anchor in the Bay of Ajaccio. A stiff breeze was blowing, and the sea was a bit lumpy, but the weather was not sufficiently rough to interfere with the regular arrival of the packet boats at Corsica. Of the eighteen torpedoers that accompanied the men-of-war only six got round

Cape Corsica; and, of those, two were in such a state as to prevent their taking part in the attack before making repairs. One was patched up, so five torpedo-boats engaged in the operation upon which so much interest centred. All the second and third class torpedoers had been compelled to put back, those which got round being boats of the first class. It is said that only two men amongst the crews of the six boats escaped sea-sickness.

CHARACTERISTICS OF LORD NELSON.

THE Admiralty and Horse Guards Gazette, in its review of the "Letters and Despatches of Horatio, Viscount Nelson, K. B., Duke of Bronte, Vice Admiral of the White Squadron, Selected and arranged by John Knox Laughton, M. A.," says: "Nelson, like most men, was mortal, and had failings such as all flesh is heir to. He was very vain, very jealous, and quick to take offence. He never let an opportunity slip of bringing his services forward to advance his own career. He coveted honors and rewards. He was not above making use of the Press, such as it was in his days, to keep himself and his deeds before the public. He knew the value of friends, especially at Court; and having had the good luck to be of use to the Duke of Clarence, never let his Royal Highness forget it. Nelson was lucky in many ways. But for his rapid promotion at first, and his influential, self-made friends afterwards, nothing would ever have been heard of Nelson. But he was a man not to be denied. Of unbounded patriotism, restless energy, and much self-conceit, he would never accept defeat. He always thought he knew better than his superiors, that he was born to command, and yearned to be in their shoes—and he got there in time. The Admiralty had to snub him repeatedly. But the snub always came too late. Nelson had had his own way, had done what he deemed right, so he took the rebuke after the event with resignation, but not in good humor. He hated to see a superior officer praised officially for work he considered he had accomplished, and more than once in his life wrote letters of remonstrance to the Lord Mayor of London and others on such subjects. He had an implicit confidence in himself. He was a strict disciplinarian, but he always attended to the wants of his men before he thought of his own. He was consequently idolized by his men, and never had any difficulty in manning his ship in times when other

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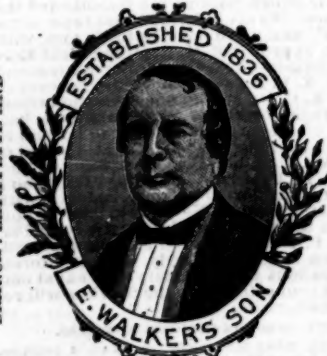
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officers had to resort to press-gangs and the sweepings of our gaols. If there is one thing more than another Nelson set his face against, it was the happy-go-lucky manner in which the Admiralty administered the navy. Nelson craved for thorough organization on strict military principles, and, had he been spared, would most assuredly have brought about reforms in this direction which have not even yet been introduced. As a seaman he was incomparable. As a naval tactician he has never been excelled. He is the only naval Moltke the world has ever known. He left nothing to chance, but planned his actions long before they were fought, and fought and won them on the lines he had thought out and imparted to the commanders under his orders. He cared not for money for money's sake, but he valued money for the power it gave him in society. Hence, he was highly indignant at the Admiralty sending Sir John Orde to blockade the Spanish coast at a time when that coast was, properly speaking, within his station; and he often wrote of the wealth Sir John was accumulating by capturing Spanish treasure ships which by rights Nelson regarded as his own legal prizes. Nelson was always ready to help a friend or assist a junior in trouble or adversity. Nelson was courageous to excess. He was a mixture of good and bad. Circumstances favored the good traits in his character, having opportunities of asserting themselves such as are seldom granted to other men by Providence."

(From Engineering, Friday, June 25, 1886.)

ENGLISH GUNS.

If the subject were not too serious for levity, our position with regard to ordnance would furnish a highly amusing spectacle. Here stand we, posing as the most mechanical nation in the world, the leaders in all modern progress, and above all, the Vulcans of the material mythology of the age, and yet we are, apparently, quite incapable of supplying ourselves with cannon or armor-piercing projectiles. We spend a million a year in artillery, maintain an enormous staff of experts to lay out this sum, appoint numerous committees to counsel the experts, and after all this our guns are inferior to those of other nations, and are nearly as dangerous to those who fire them as to the enemy. At the present time we are making five 110-ton guns, eighteen 66-ton guns, and six 43-ton guns, which sounds a formidable equipment. But how is the aspect changed when we recall the fact that they are all on the same plan as the gun which recently failed on the Collingwood, with little more than half its proper

charge of powder! This converts the pride we might otherwise feel in this ponderous armament into pity and anxiety, pity for the brave fellows who have to stand behind the guns, and anxiety as to the result of a conflict with a better armed foe. And these, it must be remembered, are our new steel guns, which have been built with the avowed object of bringing us up to the modern standard, after the shameful period of inactivity which prevailed from 1876 to 1882.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

The prospectus of the Gardner Gun and Ammunition Company (limited) has been issued. The capital is £250,000.

Two COMPLETE army corps will be mobilized this year for the Italian autumn manoeuvres, commanded respectively by Gens. Suget and Bruzzo.

The new regulations with regard to pensions in the German Army, recently promulgated, will probably cause a great number of officers to retire, thus making way for the long-cherished plans of the German War Ministry for a new order of things in the regulation of promotion and questions of seniority.

The claims for indemnity against loss or damages sustained by foreign residents during the late French expedition to Madagascar already exceed by ten million francs the sum to be exacted from the Hova Government, according to the conditions of the Franco-Malagasy treaty of peace. Claims to the amount of 42,000,000 have already been admitted.

A PARIS despatch says that all French colonels absent on special service have been ordered to rejoin their regiments forthwith, and that General de Salles, the military attaché of the French Embassy at Vienna, and who was appointed to that post for the express purpose of studying Austrian cavalry tactics, has been recalled to resume command of the troops in the Vosges on the German frontier.

SEVERAL German journals announce experiments at Berlin with a view to testing the value of a new type of shell. The bursting charge is composed of a new explosive of an extraordinarily destructive character, the most solid work being unable to resist its action. Satisfied with the trials, the German Government has ordered 75,000 shells of the new pattern, 50,000 of which will be furnished by the firm of Grison, of Buckau, near Magdeburg, the rest being supplied by the military establishments of Silburg and Spandau.

The new 110-ton gun, manufactured by Sir W. Armstrong, at his factory at Elswick, was delivered at Woolwich on June 23.

The Irish Martello towers, which have stood so long the ravages of time, are to be dismantled and the towers themselves sold.

LAKE COPAIS, which is fed by streams from Mount Parnassus, is being drained so as to add 100 square miles of arable land to Grecian territory and to rid the neighborhood of the prevailing malaria and fevers.

THE Berlin Industrial National Exhibition, which it is proposed to hold in 1888, is estimated to cost 8,000,000 marks. Of this sum it is calculated that 3,500,000 marks will be covered by receipts, while the city of Berlin has resolved to contribute 2,000,000 marks, and it is not improbable that the remainder will be given by the Imperial Government. The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* says an analysis of national opinion on the subject of the proposed exhibition shows that the idea is decidedly favored by the smaller class of producers—*Mittel-und Klein-Industrie*—while the great bulk of the bigger manufacturers—*Grossindustrie*—are as decidedly against it.

THE largest piece of ordnance at present in France is the 42 centimetre steel gun, of 76 tons. Two of these have been delivered, and have been appropriated to an ironclad for coast defence, the *Terrible*, now being constructed at Brest. The other vessels to be armed with these guns are the *L'Indomptable*, constructed at Lorient; the *Requin*, constructed at Bordeaux; and the *Catman*, under construction at Toulon. The *Marceau*, under construction at Seyne, and the *Amiral Baudin*, under construction at Brest, will be armed with the 37 centimetre gun. The *Dévastation* and the *Courbet* are armed with 34 centimetre guns, at present the most powerful gun in use in the French Navy.

The *United Service Gazette* says: "The Channel Squadron is at present at Portland engaged on exercises of the usual character. The *Iron Duke* went out on Tuesday night at eleven to be attacked by torpedo boats. She was given three miles' start, and then they were sent after her. They divided into two divisions outside, so as to attack her on both sides at once. When they were abreast of her, she turned and went for the starboard division, putting them all out of action, only one of them being able to fire a torpedo, which missed. The other boats then came up with her, and the leading one put in one torpedo, which the *Iron Duke* avoided. They were then put out of action and returned to the Roads."

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To the superstitious minds of the natives of India the deaths, within a week of each other, of Holkar and Scindhia, the two most powerful chiefs of Central India, will signify some portentous change in the world's destiny.

THE French Chamber has voted a credit of 100,000 frs. to the Ministry of War for the purpose of establishing stations to breed and train carrier pigeons; the regulations on the subject have recently been issued. A system for the exchange of messages between important frontier points has been organized by the German Government, and France deemed it necessary to follow the example.

RUSSEL AITKEN, in a letter on blowholes in steel in *Engineering*, says: "My belief, founded on a great number of observations of experiments in the manufacture of steel, is that spiegeleisen is not necessary, and that if 'the blow' in the Bessemer converter is stopped when the carbon is reduced to, say, 1 or 1/2 per cent., and if afterwards the metal be lifted into a vacuum, sufficient carbon will be left to deoxidize the burnt iron in the metal, and make ingots of good solid mild steel. The difficulty is that experiments cannot be made on a small scale as the metal cools so rapidly that it becomes viscid and does not become solid in cooling, while to experiment on a large scale, say with 10 or 15 tons, necessitates a larger expenditure than steel makers in these depressed days seem inclined to make."

A St. Petersburg correspondent writes respecting the recent launching of two Russian ironclads by the Czar: "It is interesting to note the great progress made by the Russian Navy during the last three years, no less than 27 vessels of various kinds—exclusive of torpedo-boats—including the two just launched, *Tchesme* and *Catherine II.*, having been added to it, whilst several more are on the stocks, among which the great ironclads *Sinope*, sister ship to the *Tchesme*, and *Imperator Alexander II.*, and *Admiral Nachimoff*. There are besides, building, three formidable first-class gunboats, in Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, which are to be delivered this year, whilst it is the intention of the Government to lay down the keel for several others in the Black and Siberian Seas. Great improvements are also being made in the two naval stations, Cronstadt and Sebastopol.

A CHARTER has been granted to a French company to lay a cable from Brest to New York via Guadalupe, the cable to be manufactured in France, and laid by French vessels. Government assistance, in the shape of a certain interest in the capital, is to be given the company.

GREAT astonishment is expressed by the foreign press at the fact that, notwithstanding the great depression of trade at home, the English Government should give abroad such extensive orders for arms and ammunition as the following: In France, guns have been ordered to the amount of £200,000; in Germany, cocoa powder to the amount of £128,753, and 30,000 blades for cavalry swords have been ordered from the firm of Meiersberg, Kirshbaum and Co., of Solingen.

"VERTICAL Fire in the Field" is the subject of an instructive paper contributed by Captain E. S. May, R. A., to the June number of the "Proceedings of the Royal Artillery Institution." He argues that vertical fire restores the balance between attack and defence in favor of the former, and compels the enemy to leave woods, villages, and entrenchments and appear once more in the open. He is likewise in favor of establishing special mortar batteries, and not of attaching over two mortars to existing field batteries.

THE *Archiv fur Eisenbahnwesen* gives statistics of the railways of the world, prepared for the most part from official sources, making the aggregate length at the end of 1884, 200,750 miles, of which no less than 62,788 miles have been opened since 1879. Of this there were in the several grand divisions of the world:

	1884.	1880.	Increase.	Per Cent.
Europe	117,964	104,606	13,358	12.5
Asia	12,757	9,905	2,852	28.8
Africa	4,075	2,423	1,652	68.2
America	148,738	105,706	43,032	40.6
Australia	7,486	4,844	2,642	54.5

R. W. TANSILL & Co., Chicago, are now making especially for the Officers of the Army and Navy a new and very fine Havana hand-made cigar, known as "TANSILL'S REGINA." They are put up in beautiful packages of 25 cigars, each cigar banded. They come in three sizes, 4/4, 4/5, and 4/6.

inches, while their moderate cost, viz. \$65, \$70, and \$75 per thousand brings them within the reach of the entire Service.

BENSON'S CAPSINE PLASTERS are well known in the Army and Navy as the most convenient and effective external remedy. For sprains, coughs, rheumatism, sciatica, and all ailments arising from exposure they excel every other application, giving relief and cure in a few hours. Avoid worthless imitations under similar names. Seabury and Johnson, Chemists, New York.

BIRTHS.

COURTNEY.—At San Antonio, Tex., to the wife of Captain M. L. Courtney, 25th U. S. Infantry, a daughter.

MINNER.—At Fort Stanton, N. M., July 2, to Annie, wife of Commissary Sergeant Wm. Minner, U. S. A., a son.

MARRIED.

ALVORD-McCLEERY.—At Fort Leavenworth, June 30, Lieutenant BENJAMIN ALVORD, 20th U. S. Infantry, to Miss M. McCLEERY, daughter of Chaplain J. B. McCleery, U. S. Army.

BAKER-PAKER.—At Washington, D. C., in Christ Church on the Navy Yard, June 30, by the Rev. Dr. Andrews, Rector, Assistant Engineer JOHN HOWARD BAKER, U. S. N., and Miss CAROLINE SALISBURY BAKER, eldest daughter of Chief Engineer Baker, of the Navy.

KNEEDLER-EARLE.—At "The Cedars," Georgetown Heights, D. C., June 29, MARY TILGHMAN EARLE to HOWARD S. KNEEDLER.

LAWTON-ANDERSON.—On Saturday, July 3, at Grace Church, New York, by the Rev. W. R. Huntington, assisted by the Rev. Sullivan H. Weston, JAMES M. LAWTON, of New York, to ERA, daughter of the late General Robert Anderson, U. S. A.

DIED.

DEWEES.—At 1104 Girard Street, Philadelphia, Pa., July 4, Major THOMAS B. DEWEES, 9th U. S. Cavalry.

HAYNE.—At his home, near Grovetown, Ga., July 6, PAUL H. HAYNE, son of the late Lieutenant Paul H. Hayne, U. S. Navy.


NEWKIRK.—In San Francisco, Cal., June 14, EDWARD P. NEWKIRK, of Oswego, N. Y., late 1st Lieutenant in the 4th Artillery, U. S. Army, aged forty-six years.

MCDONALD.—At Marblehead, Mass., June 30, EMILY, wife of Ordnance Sergeant Patrick McDonald, U. S. Army, retired.

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No. 1.	No. 1.	No. 1.	No. 1.	No. 1.	No. 1.
No. 2.	No. 2.	No. 2.	No. 2.	No. 2.	No. 2.
No. 3.	No. 3.	No. 3.	No. 3.	No. 3.	No. 3.
No. 4.	No. 4.	No. 4.	No. 4.	No. 4.	No. 4.
No. 5.	No. 5.	No. 5.	No. 5.	No. 5.	No. 5.
No. 6.	No. 6.	No. 6.	No. 6.	No. 6.	No. 6.
No. 7.	No. 7.	No. 7.	No. 7.	No. 7.	No. 7.
No. 8.	No. 8.	No. 8.	No. 8.	No. 8.	No. 8.
No. 9.	No. 9.	No. 9.	No. 9.	No. 9.	No. 9.
No. 10.	No. 10.	No. 10.	No. 10.	No. 10.	No. 10.
No. 11.	No. 11.	No. 11.	No. 11.	No. 11.	No. 11.
No. 12.	No. 12.	No. 12.	No. 12.	No. 12.	No. 12.
No. 13.	No. 13.	No. 13.	No. 13.	No. 13.	No. 13.
No. 14.	No. 14.	No. 14.	No. 14.	No. 14.	No. 14.
No. 15.	No. 15.	No. 15.	No. 15.	No. 15.	No. 15.
No. 16.	No. 16.	No. 16.	No. 16.	No. 16.	No. 16.
No. 17.	No. 17.	No. 17.	No. 17.	No. 17.	No. 17.
No. 18.	No. 18.	No. 18.	No. 18.	No. 18.	No. 18.
No. 19.	No. 19.	No. 19.	No. 19.	No. 19.	No. 19.
No. 20.	No. 20.	No. 20.	No. 20.	No. 20.	No. 20.

lity of make in this department we refer to statement published in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, February 13, page 585, No. 28, Vol. 23

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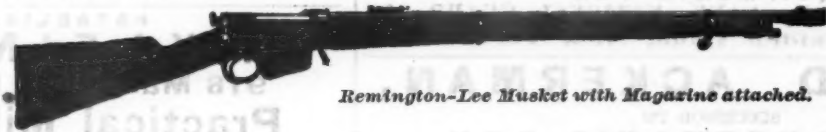
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Remington-Lee Musket with Magazine attached.

The Remington-Lee Detachable Magazine Rifle.

Recommended by the U. S. Magazine Arms Board,

First in Order of Merit for Trial in the Field,

AS A SERVICE ARM FOR THE U. S. ARMY.

A single Breech Loader, that can be instantaneously changed into a perfectly safe Magazine Arm, giving an unequalled rapidity of fire.

Smaller number of component parts than any other Arm ever made. Every part simple and strong.

Magazine may be attached or detached in one second, and the Breech System dismantled or assembled in ten seconds.

The Rifle weighs 8½ lbs. without bayonet, and can be used as a Sporting Arm.

The possibility of a premature discharge through the bullet of one cartridge coming in contact with the primer of another, from the shock of continuous firing, the simple performance of ordering arms, or the effects of a long march—incidents of danger inseparable from Repeating Arms that carry their cartridges in Tubular Magazines under the barrel or in the butt-stock—is absolutely prevented; the position of the cartridges in the Lee detachable magazine not only assuring safety against explosion by impingement but against the deformation of the projectile by "upsetting."

RELATIVE RECORDS of the three arms recommended in order of merit by the late U. S. Magazine Arms Board:

	Remington-Lee Magazine Rifle.	Chaffee-Reece.	Hotchkiss.
Two minutes' firing as repeater with accuracy.....	68 shots, 41 hits.	38 shots, 25 hits.	51 shots, 14 hits.
Two minutes' firing as single loader.....	46 shots, 31 hits.	41 shots, 15 hits.	45 shots, 21 hits.

THE LEE MAGAZINE RIFLE is the only Military Repeating Arm which has demonstrated its superiority in RAPIDITY with ACCURACY as a REPEATER over its execution as a SINGLE LOADER.

Descriptive pamphlets in English, Spanish, and French sent on application.

Present capacity of production 400 stand per day.

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The Improved Gatling Gun and Feed Magazine.



FIG. 3.—GATLING GUN MOUNTED ON A TRIPOD.

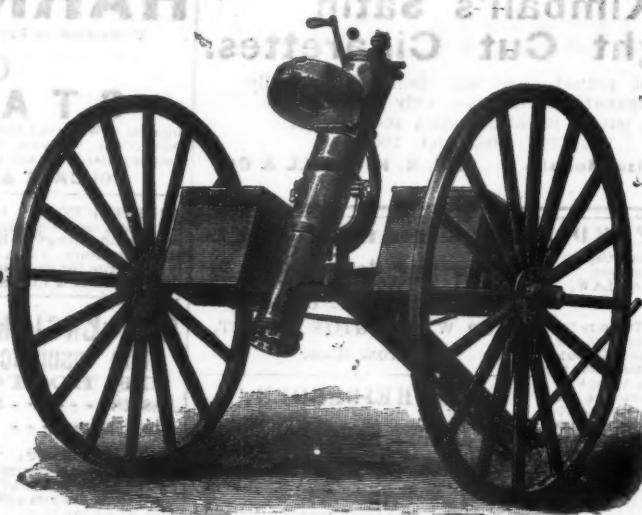


FIG. 4.—SHOWING DEPRESSION AT WHICH GATLING CAN BE FIRED.

fire, so as to drop the balls on men behind entrenched positions at all distances, from 200 to 3,500 yards, with deadly effect

Tables of distances and elevations have been established to obtain with certainty the above results. Experiments with the gun prove that the bullets so discharged come down nearly perpendicularly and with killing force.

With this new feed there is no possible chance for the cartridges to jam, even when the gun is used by inexperienced men. It is beyond doubt the most valuable improvement ever made in machine guns. Official reports say: "The feed is positive in action and entirely independent of the force of gravity. The feed is all that is claimed for it." "It is believed the modified Gatling Gun with the new feed has about reached the utmost limit of improvement."

THE GATLING GUN COMPANY, HARTFORD, CONN., U. S. A.

The first of the two illustrations here given represents the Gatling Gun, ten barrels, mounted on a tripod, showing the Accles positive feeder. One feeder is on the Gun ready for firing and one is shown on the ground. The second illustration shows the Gatling Gun, ten barrels, United States Government model, mounted on the United States Army carriage, showing the depression at which the Gun can be fired. 1,200 shots have been fired in one minute from this Gun. The ordinary rate of rapid firing is about 1,000 shots per minute.

This improved feed has greatly increased the direct fire, and is of inestimable value in enabling the gun to deliver high angle or mortar

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Fine White Porcelain Dinner Sets, 100 pieces,
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Total Surplus, - \$2,607,785.49
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mium, except when actually engaged in war-
fare, which premium if not paid at the assump-
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gives liberty of residence and travel, on ser-
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